

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



1926

Things You Will Want to Know

Shipping Seasons

In spring, all varieties can be shipped as soon as the ground opens (usually about March 15). Shipments are discontinued when varieties become too far advanced for safe handling. Late orders are held for fall shipment, unless we are otherwise instructed.

Fall shipping activities begin with Iris, July 15; Oriental Poppies, August 1; Peonies, September 1; Perennials, September 15; and Deciduous Shrubs, October 25. The season usually closes December 15.

Shipping Methods

Shipments are made by **parcel post, express, freight, or truck**, depending upon the season, the location of the customer, and the nature of the order. **Parcel post charges are prepaid.** For express prepaid, add 5 per cent to the total of the order.

When to Order

Orders are shipped in the sequence received. An early order is in line for shipment as soon as the plants are dormant. Early orders receive first selections from existing supplies and are seldom shipped short of any varieties ordered.

Guarantee

(a) All shipments are freshly and specially dug, are guaranteed to arrive in a satisfactory condition and to be true to name. Substitutions are made only by permission or request. Every Farr plant is sold,

subject to the approval of the customer and is returnable at our expense, if not satisfactory.

(b) **If payment is made within thirty days**, we agree to resupply, f. o. b. our nurseries, at one-half the original price paid, any plants which have failed to establish themselves from causes other than abuse or neglect, and on which report is made within one year after date of shipment.

Prices

Prices include parcel post prepaid. For express add 5 per cent to the order total. Prices in this catalogue supersede all previous quotations and are effective until January 1, 1927. Plant Specimens, specially selected and ordered at the Nursery, will be priced according to value, regardless of catalogue prices.

Quantity Rates

The 10 rate is applicable on **5 or more plants of one single variety**; the 100 rate on **25 or more.** Five or 25 different chrysanthemums, peonies, etc., **are not priced at the quantity rate**; they must be of the **same single variety**, i.e., 5 Glory of Seven Oaks, or 25 Festiva Maxima.

Terms

Cash with the order, or thirty days net, provided satisfactory credit rating or references are given. Interest is chargeable, and our guarantee is void on overdue accounts.

Parcel Post Charges Prepaid.

An Important Change

1926 catalogue prices include parcel post charges. If express shipment is desired, or is necessary, in our judgment, the express charges will be 5 per cent additional to the total of the order

Notice to Garden Clubs

In recognition of the splendid influence which Garden Clubs exert toward better gardening, we are pleased to extend our services and cooperation.

Discounts. When members of a Garden Club combine their orders for booking and shipping as a unit, special discounts are applicable, according to the nature and size of the order. Preliminary correspondence and arrangements must be made through officials of the Club.

Prizes. For many years we have been glad to offer choice Peony or Iris roots as prizes for Garden Club shows and events. Officials of Garden Clubs may feel free to call on us.

Lantern Slides. The Farr collection of Peony and Iris slides is acknowledged to be one of the most

complete in existence, there being very close to 100 slides on each subject. These slides can be procured by the officials of Garden Clubs upon a guarantee of quick return and payment of \$5 each for any lost or broken slides, plus the cost of transportation and insurance. The Editor of **Better Plants** and compiler of this catalogue is available for a limited number of lectures in support of the slides. The terms are traveling expenses and a lecture fee.

Membership List. We will appreciate the receipt of Garden Club membership lists and will mail our catalogues and other literature to the members.

Landscape Department

Unless you are thoroughly familiar with plants and their habits, it will pay you to employ the services of a professional landscape architect on any planting which may exceed \$25 in cost. It is the function of Landscape Architects to recommend only varieties which will appear well and do well in the locations assigned to them. It is their professional instinct to create pleasing and harmonious arrangement, instead of crowding the premises with nursery stock.

The Farr Landscape Department is at your service and no charge is made for suggestions or detailed plans

and blue prints when the material is purchased from us. It is only necessary for you to send us a detailed sketch of the area to be planted, together with an expression of your preference and ideas. Also enclose a remittance of \$5 which is to cover the cost of the plan and which will be credited to your account when material amounting to \$25 or more is purchased from us.

Our list of shrubs, trees, and evergreens is not included in this catalogue because copies are mailed to all parts of the world and it is not practical to ship heavy material to many of these parts.

THE FARR POLICY

1. To observe, select, propagate, and introduce the best varieties existing among Mr. Farr's rare collection of plant varieties.
2. To persist in weeding out and discarding all but the best varieties of each group or classification.
3. To produce plants of the highest quality by propagating them after the best methods we know of, think of, hear about, or read about.
4. To lower costs and prices by efficient management. Economies already effected now permit us to ship plants by parcel post prepaid, while Peony and Iris prices have been reduced.
5. To maintain and increase our list of regular customers by always giving satisfaction.

1925 Accomplishments as Governed by Farr Policies

No. 1. Mr. Farr's enthusiasm as a plant collector has furnished a wealth of material and experience from which to develop. Moving the nursery to a state highway location, twelve miles distant, has been quite a job, but we have found time to reestablish and replenish our supply of many popular varieties which became scarce after the Federal Plant Exclusion Act. Five of Mr. Farr's improved *Hemerocallis* seedlings have been selected and propagated in quantity; also three of his *Iris* seedlings. Even a few Japanese *Irises* are again offered by name. Many other new and better plants will be developing into salable condition during the coming year. These will be offered, as we become sure of their quality, during the coming issues of our *Better Plants* bulletin.

No. 2. The plant kingdom is endless; one cannot hope even to scratch the surface in commercial handling. We, therefore, are concentrating on only the better and hardier varieties. From our former list of 140 varieties of *Phlox*, we have discarded all but 60. *Lilacs* have been reduced from 130 to 50 varieties. From the perennial list all but the most popular have been eliminated. It is not our intention to reduce the Farr list each year, but immediately to stop propagating all mediocre varieties, and to take on newer and better varieties as they are observed and tested.

No. 3. Many new methods and modern equipment were introduced and installed during 1925. Three specific instances are the installation of a \$3,000 sprinkler irrigation system, which places

eight acres of young or choice plants within controlled moisture; the purchase and maintenance of a herd of steers for fertilizer by-product; the completion of a soil-survey on each nursery block at the new location, and the addition of lime, potash and phosphoric acid to the soil as demanded by the survey.

No. 4. It is not the Farr policy to reduce prices so much as to reduce costs and transfer economies toward improved quality. Many prices are reduced in this 1926 catalogue; perennials which were priced at 25 cents each in 1918, not including parcel post charges, are still priced at only 30 cents with parcel post prepaid—Vick's *Floral Guide* of thirty years ago lists *Phlox* at 25 cents per plant. Were it not for reduced costs through better methods, we could not handle perennials and improve their quality without increasing prices.

No. 5. Please remember that Farr plants are sold on the principle of "Money Back if You Are Not Satisfied." Every Farr order is handled in a manner which will encourage another order. The biggest Farr asset is a list of more than 12,000 regular customers, many of whom have been buying Farr plants since 1908. These regular customers include only those who have ordered at least twice a year during the past two years.

Being a regular customer pays you as well as us. You like to patronize the places where you are known. It does not take the Farr organization a long time to notice regular customers and to remember them.



A magnificent display of *Phlox subulata* in a Wyomissing garden

THE IRIS (GREEK, RAINBOW) IRIDACEAE

The Flower of Culture and Refinement

"Show me the garden which contains a dozen or more varieties of Irises, well located and well cared for, and I will quickly find you a person of refinement and culture."

"Show me the community where Irises are a garden feature and I will quickly find you beautiful surroundings, a modern library, a modern school, fine neighbors, and a fine place to live."

MANY plants are comparable to cheap and gaudy pictures, novels, or movies. They appeal to the uncultured and the unrefined, or to those who are just beginning and who may later develop a taste for enduring classics. A true work of art is seldom obtrusive. Appreciation originates and increases only with attention and study.

Irises are a work of art, a classic, and the flower of culture and refinement. Few people appreciate them at first glance, but once attention has been given, interest is aroused and someone has found a flower which will never be tiresome—a flower which can be looked at for hours and which exists in thousands of color and type combinations. Someone's garden will take on an added touch of refinement, and each blooming season will find additions to the "classic flower" library.

You must see and study Irises to appreciate them. They are not obtrusive like the "burning bush," the cockscomb, or the scarlet sage. Next May pluck an Iris bloom, examine it closely, and see if the "magic spell of hidden beauty" does not hold you and lead you into a wonderland of interest and delight—structure more wonderful than the orchid, fragile as the lily, mysterious as the opal, colorful as the rainbow, softly iridescent, and hardy as the goldenrod. If you do not have any of the newer varieties of Irises, locate a neighbor who does. You owe this to yourself and to your garden.

Where to Use Irises. Arrangement depends upon the taste of the owner, but Irises are appropriate and will thrive in almost any location. Groups and masses of one variety are the best from a landscape point of view. Wonderful effects may be obtained by planting generous masses of Irises along walks, drives, shrub borders, streams, pools,

and in rock-gardens. A mixture of varieties is seldom pleasing; better five or twenty-five plants of one kind in blending contrast to neighboring groups. Keep light and dark shades in sections by themselves. White, yellow, and pink go well together; red, purple, lavender, and blue are of another section.

Plant Irises where other things will not grow. Use them to give you pride of ownership; for profit derived from their self propagating qualities; for cut-flowers in house and market; for hours of communion with their magic spell of hidden beauty.

Types and Seasons of Bloom. Irises exist in hundreds of species and thousands of varieties. Many species are not hardy in this country and many varieties have been discarded in favor of improvements. The Farr collection includes all which have proved to be distinct and hardy. A schedule of types and blooming seasons follows.

1. Dwarf Iris. Late April to mid-May. 5 to 6 inches.
2. Intermediate Iris. Mid-May to June. 10 to 18 inches.
3. Cristata Iris. Mid-May. 3 to 4 inches.
4. Oncocyclus hybrids. Mid-May to June. 15 to 18 inches.
5. Tall Bearded Iris. Late May to mid-June. 15 to 36 inches, and even to 48 inches.
6. Pseudo-acorus (Yellow Water Iris). May and June. 36 inches.
7. Siberian Iris. May and June. 24 to 48 inches.
8. Japanese Iris. Late June to late July. 24 to 36 inches.
9. Aurea Species. Late June to mid-July. 48 in.
10. Versicolor (Blue Water Iris). Late June to mid-July. 36 inches.



Imagine the spring morning beauty of this scene. Irises are made for a place like this, and other places too.



Iris plantation in the Brooklyn Botanical Garden, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is apparent that an Iris planting which includes these types will produce bloom from April to July. Let no one say that the Iris season is too short. Because quite a few inquiries are received for Spanish and English Irises, it is appropriate to state that these varieties are not, as a rule, hardy in localities north of Philadelphia and we, therefore, do not handle or recommend them.

When to Plant Irises. The ideal months are July and August, but Irises may be successfully transplanted whenever the ground is workable. Those planted in early spring sometimes produce bloom the same season but this is not to be depended upon. Irises are one of the few plants which can be transplanted safely when in bloom, and this is an excellent time to rearrange the Iris garden. Do the transplanting quickly and keep the plants watered. Irises planted in late fall should be set a trifle deeper than those planted in July or August, and a light covering of leaves or straw, after the ground freezes, is advisable.

How to Plant Irises. Place the bulbs in a well-drained location, at least 10 inches apart; spread the projecting roots; set to a depth which will leave the upper fourth of the bulb exposed to air and sun. Pack the ground firmly and water until new root growth is established. Do not apply manure to the soil; use lime and bone-meal. If the soil is soggy, add sand and plenty of lime; if light and sandy, add clay or humus.

How to Care for Irises. While exceptionally hardy as a class, Irises will respond to care and

attention like anything else. In the interests of good gardening, keep them well cultivated. No other attention is necessary except a transplanting when the roots threaten to deteriorate from overcrowding. This occurs after four or five years. Use plenty of lime for the bulbous sorts, but Japanese and Siberian Irises do not like lime soil.

Iris Borers. Irises are practically immune to all insect pests except a grub or borer which is peculiar to them. The grub develops from eggs which are deposited in the foliage tips by a night-flying hawk moth during May, just when the bloom-buds appear. By the time the buds open, the eggs will have hatched into $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch long grubs, which, by this time, have worked themselves from the leaf tips to within 2 inches of the base. Now is the time to most easily detect and destroy the borer. Pull the leaves apart, and, if borers are in evidence, remove and destroy them. By July 1, the borers will be fully developed to $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch length and will be boring in the rhizomes, causing them to rot and the leaves to turn yellow. It is never too late to remove and destroy borers by cleaning and transplanting the affected rhizomes, but a lot of tedious labor can be avoided by examining the foliage closely during intervals in May. The destruction and burning of foliage in fall, as sometimes recommended, is of no benefit because the borers are then in the ground, beneath the bulbs, and are transformed into dark brown pupæ about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length. If borers exist in your garden, it is best to cut back and burn the foliage in June just as soon as the bloom has faded.



Iris Rot. This disease results from various causes, but mainly from Iris borers, sour soil, poor drainage, and unfavorable weather conditions. The symptoms are poor bloom, sickly foliage, and mushy bulbs. The remedy is to take up and divide the bulbs, scrape away all rotted portions, then dip the cleansed roots into water to which just enough permanganate of potash (cheaply obtainable at any drug store) has been added to turn it a deep purple. Reset the bulbs to a well-drained and well-limed location. Good drainage and plenty of sunshine are the best preventives. Our nursery is in a limestone region and has not been troubled with rot.

How to Select Irises. For a beginning, let us recommend the Iris collections offered on page 23 of this catalogue. These collections are assembled to include a wide range of type and color from which you can form likes, and possibly dislikes, according to your personal taste. The collections are also an economical start because we are able to set reduced prices on account of quantity handling and output.

If your budget permits larger Iris investment

than called for by collections, then select according to your color preference and the ratings of merit as set by the American Iris Society. These ratings appear in front of the variety name. Example—8.3 Seminole, means that members of the American Iris Society have voted on Seminole and the average of the ballots is 83 per cent. Lent A. Williamson has received the highest rating to date, which is 9.6 or 96 per cent. The Farr list does not include any varieties classed under 7.0.

How to Buy Irises. Irises are bought for two purposes: as a collection hobby and for garden display. When merely adding to a collection, it is, of course, a matter of selecting the best and ordering one root of each variety. For display purposes, it is necessary to order quantities of each variety, in which case ten or hundred rates are applicable, as denoted elsewhere in this catalogue. If your Iris budget permits an order amounting to \$25 or more, we shall be glad to make up special selections and estimates for you. You are also invited to write us at any time for any advice or information you may desire, regardless of the size of order you have in mind.



Farr Irises are now planted in alphabetical arrangement. A new planting is set out each year and is checked for trueness during two blooming seasons before shipments are made from it

The Farr Peony List will be distributed during July of this year. It will be worth writing for

I have purchased thousands of roots from other growers, but in most cases, your divisions are by far the best. I just received a shipment of 500 roots from another grower and am sorry I did not get them from you. Was trying to save a little money, but your higher price would have been cheaper.—H. E. ELLIOTT, Iowa, June 6, 1925.

Plants arrived yesterday in splendid condition. Would like to say the "Better Plants by Farr" is certainly the whole truth and nothing but the truth. They are without a doubt the finest, largest and most healthy plants I have ever had from any nursery. I am both surprised and delighted.—W. BRADER, Ontario, October 14, 1925.

Farr's Iris Introductions

The following varieties of Irises have been developed and introduced by Mr. Bertrand H. Farr. We venture to state that there is not one Iris collection in America which does not include a half-dozen or more Farr introductions. Let the A. I. S. ratings and the descriptions speak for their merits. Read Iris literature and discover reference to some Farr Seedling Irises at every turn. Buy Farr seedling Irises, and if any of them fail to please and impress you when they bloom, tell us so and your money will be refunded without comment on our part. We know from experience that more than 90 per cent of Iris-lovers are pleased with more than 90 per cent of the Farr varieties.

Apache is the only Farr seedling to be introduced in this issue of **Better Plants**. We might term it Mr. Farr's best seedling, but newness always lends glamour, and time is the best test. We can say, however, that it is different from any Iris we have ever seen. There are a hundred Farr seedlings which might be introduced at this time, but of these Apache is one of the best three, and, as in the past, there will never be more than one or two Farr Iris introductions during one year.

The best three referred to are Apache, Golden Fleece (?), and Mohawk, all of which were among those observed and named by Mr. Farr during the spring of 1923 and 1924.

During the spring of 1924, Mr. Farr discovered a seedling which he considered his masterpiece and the goal of his ambitions as an Iris hybridizer—a giant, pure yellow Iris which he desired to appropriately name Golden Fleece, but, unfortunately, the name was already registered with the A. I. S. This spring, the three divided plants did not bloom. If Golden Fleece repeats its performance it will be introduced in 1927 and will be named Bertrand Farr. It must, however, stand the test of two more seasons and possess merits which will place it high in Iris history and make it worthy of the name Bertrand Farr.

(Developed in Wyomissing)

8.4 *ANNA FARR. (1913.) Pli. S, white, lightly bordered pale blue; F, pure white, with pale blue markings at the base; immense flower with very large petals of great substance, the horizontal falls producing an orchid-like effect. Distinct. Not surpassed by any Plicata although twelve years old. Always a prize-winner. 36 in. \$1.

Apache. S, coppery vinous purple (1-171), shading lighter at the base, with dark brown reticulation; F, a dark crimson-brown (4-166) with heavy light reticulation; beard yellow; stigma buff, shaded violet. Large flower with incurved or dome-shaped standards and wide-spreading falls. Slightly fragrant. A very distinct and unusual color. Certificates of award and honorable mention at Harrisburg (Pa.) Iris Shows. Free bloomer. Vigorous grower. Strong substance. 20 in. \$10.

9.1 BRANDYWINE. (1920.) Large flowers with S and F uniform pale silvery azure-blue; distinct and striking orange beard. Small roots until fall. \$3.

CATALOSA (1923.) S, cream, flushed rose, extremely large, high dome-shaped; F, very long, pure soft violet, heavily reticulated creamy white. Very large; distinct and pleasing color. 30 in. \$3.

***CECILE MINTURN.** (1922.) S and F, a uniform soft shade of cattleya-rose. Large, dome-shaped flowers with light beard, very freely produced on strong stems. Strong grower and multiplies rapidly. Best and largest pink-toned variety available for mass effect. 24 in. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each; 25 or more at 40 cts. each.

8.9 *GEORGIA. (1920.) Large flowers with S and F of a uniform soft shade of cattleya-rose. One of the best pink varieties to date. 18 in. \$1.



Irises in large quantities for mass planting are obtainable at low prices

7.4 *HIAWATHA. (1913.) Neg. S, pale lavender, flushed rose; F, royal purple, bordered lavender. 28 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

***INCA.** (1922.) Might be called a much-improved Pfauenauge, but of taller, stronger growth and more brilliant coloring. S, clear deep saffron-yellow; F, velvety dark plum, edged gold in medial line and reticulations at the base. One of the most brilliant varieties. 18 in. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

FARR'S IRIS INTRODUCTIONS, continued

***JAPANESE.** (1922.) S, lavender-white, flecked violet; F, deep violet, edged pale lavender; coppery yellow beard. The six petals, spreading horizontally in the form of a Japanese Ir s, give the flower the effect of having six falls and no standards. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

8.1 *JUNIATA. (1909.) Pall. S and F, clear blue, deeper than Dalmatica; large, fragrant flowers. The tallest of the Bearded Irises, with unusually long, drooping foliage. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

7.4 *LEWIS TROWBRIDGE. (1913.) Pall. S, bright violet (198-1); F, blue-violet, shaded rose (199-3); very large flower, with wide standards and falls. 33 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

7.8 *MARY GARDEN. (1913.) Pli. S, pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; F, long, drooping, creamy white, minutely dotted and veined maroon; stigmas clear yellow, very distinct. 28 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

MARY ORTH. (1920.) S, light blue-violet; F, dark blue-violet; a large dome-shaped flower of good form and color. One of the five best sellers of the newer Farr seedlings. Seemed to become popular at 1925 Iris Shows, judging from sudden increased demand. 18 to 24 in. \$2.

7.4 *MASSASOIT. (1916.) S and F, a very distinct shade of metallic Venetian blue, quite difficult to describe accurately. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

MILDRED PRESBY. (1923.) S, white; F, rich dark velvety pansy-violet, with narrow edge of lavender-white. Has made a splendid record and nothing as yet comparable to it for garden use. Its bright shades fill the border with light and color. Discovered and named by Mr. Farr, Mr. Presby (late Treas. A. I. S.) and Mr. Wister (Pres. A. I. S.) in honor of Mr. Presby's daughter after a three-year search among the thousands of Farr seedlings. 30 in. \$3.

7.8 *MINNEHAHA. (1913.) S, creamy white, shaded yellow; F, creamy white, heavily reticulated maroon; stigmas clear yellow; fragrant. Very large. 24 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

8.3 *MONTEZUMA. (1909.) S, deep golden yellow, minutely dotted brown; F, yellow and white, veined purple and dotted brown. 18 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

8.2 *MT. PENN. (1909.) Pall. S, lavender-rose; F, crimson-lilac; deep orange beard. Tall. Named after a local landmark visible from the nursery. In 1919, Mr. Wallace, the English Iris specialist, termed it the best of his Farr collection. 30 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

7.4 *NAVAJO. (1913.) Var. S, light bronzy yellow, shaded lavender; F, deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow; stigmas yellow; deep orange beard. 20 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.



Farr's Iris bloom to perfection in the garden of Mr. A. B. Bauer,
The Hermitage, Richmond, Virginia

FARR'S IRIS INTRODUCTIONS. continued

7.7 ★**POCAHONTAS**. (1915.) Very large, orchid-type flower, with elegantly frilled petals; S, white, faintly bordered pale blue; F, pure white; Anna Farr type and companion. Has become exceedingly popular. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

8.0 ★**POWHATAN**. (1913.) Pall. S, light bishop-violet, with deeper border (189-4); F, deep purple, shaded crimson (185-2); large, horizontal spreading flower. 38 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

8.4 ★**QUAKER LADY**. (1909.) Sq. S, smoky lavender with yellow shadings; F, ageratum-blue and old-gold; stigmas yellow; yellow beard. One of the group of Farr seedlings which received Medal of Honor at the Panama American Exposition. Dainty and charming. Admired by everyone. 38 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

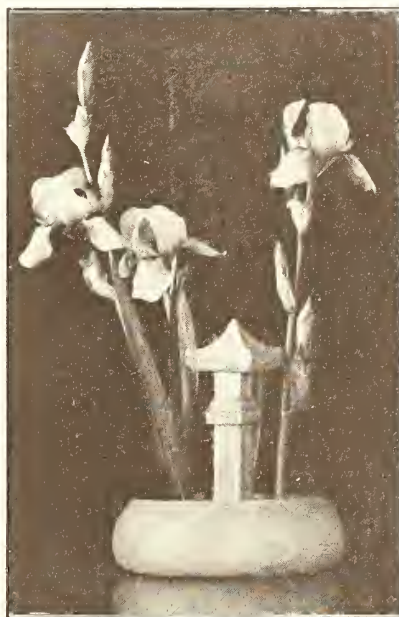
7.8 ★**RED CLOUD**. (1913.) Sq. S, rosy lavender-bronze; F, velvety maroon-crimson; reticulated yellow; stigmas old-gold. 24 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

★**SEAGULL**. (1922.) S, white, dome-shaped; F, white, faintly shaded blue, with network of narrow blue lines or veins; large; distinct. 24 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

8.3 ★**SEMINOLE**. (1920.) S, dark violet-rose; F, rich velvety crimson; brilliant orange beard. One of the very finest red varieties in existence. Received one of the first Certificates of Merit to be awarded by the A. I. S., and one of the few American Irises to be featured in European catalogues. Rich in color and not dingy. Wonderful effect in mass. Blooms early, with Cecile Minturn, and is an excellent companion in mass arrangement. 18 to 24 in. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 25 or more at 35 cts. each.

7.5 ★**SHREWSBURY**. (1916.) Sq. S, rosy bronze; F, violet-purple, with lighter shading; the conspicuous heavy orange beard forms a brilliant contrast with the other colors. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

7.8 ★**SWATARA**. (1918.) S, lobelia-blue, suffused bronzy yellow at base; F, bright violet, with conspicuous orange beard. Large. 36 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.



Irises are extremely useful as table decorations

7.3 ★**WINDHAM**. (1909.) S, soft lavender-pink; F, heavily veined darker; very large flower. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

7.2 ★**WYOMISSING**. (1909.) S, creamy white, suffused delicate soft rose; F, deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border. In pinks, Mr. Farr has produced Cecile Minturn, Georgia, Mt. Penn, Windham, and Wyomissing. All are distinct and stand the test of close or casual comparison. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

Our home has been voted the most beautiful and home-like place in Clarinda many times, and if the writer lives and has good luck I am going to put on something still better next year when the Irises and other bulbs come into bloom. I am mighty well pleased with my dealings with B. H. Farr.—JOE ANDERSON, Clarinda, Ia.

Special 1926 Collection of Farr Seedling Irises

One each of the 24 Farr Introductions marked ★, amounting to \$14.30, for \$10.50 complete, postpaid.

A famous originator said to an Iris Society president: "If a planting of all the good Irises in existence were made, and each originator's product planted in separate groups, the Farr seedlings would stand out most prominently of them all. They have a wider range of color and a better quality of bloom." (Names furnished on request.)

Prices include Parcel Post prepaid. For express, add 5 per cent of order value. 25 or more plants of one variety at 100 rate; 250 or more plants of one variety at 1,000 rate



The grand display of the Irises reaches its climax in June, when the German varieties flood the garden with color

Germanica or Tall-Bearded Irises

(Late May and Early June-Flowering)

COMPARATIVELY few varieties have been added to this list since 1925. We do not pretend to offer all of the good new Irises, but no new variety has been added to the Farr list this year unless it has proven itself to be distinct, vigorous, and, in the opinion of everyone who sees it, a really good Iris which will hold its value for many years.

The new Irises are coming in for their just share of criticism, and it is agreed that there are too many introductions which have no distinct and lasting merits. The good word for new Irises, as a class, is that it is gratifying to note the trend toward larger size and better substance. A good large Iris is always better than a good small Iris.

Since 1922, several hundred Iris varieties have been discarded from the Farr Iris Collection. During 1925, another forty-three, regardless of quantity on hand, have been dropped from the list. The Farr list may not include quite all of the best new Irises, but neither does it include any which have not been tested.

The figures preceding variety names, such as 8.6 Afterglow, mean that members of the American Iris Society have voted an average grade of 86 per cent merit to this variety. These ratings are of valuable assistance in making selections for an order.

How to Transform Dull Spots

More and more Irises are being sold in ten and hundred lots. Garden-lovers are just beginning to appreciate the beauty and effect of Irises in mass, for bedding, borders, rock-gardens, pools, designs, walks, etc. The range of color, profuse bloom, low price, and the absolute hardiness of Irises, which causes them to flourish where other plants fail, leave little excuse for unsightliness or monotony in any garden. Special quantity prices, as applied in this catalogue, encourage mass planting.

Why Farr Irises Are of Uniform Quality

Farr Irises are uniform in quality because a complete planting of Irises is lined out each year and three separate plantings are maintained at all times. When shipping, there are always three separate lots to select from, so that poor growth in one planting will not affect the shipping quality of our entire stock. Farr Irises, like all Farr plants, are shipped subject to the customer's approval. They are always returnable for refund if unsatisfactory in the customer's opinion, and are not to be kept unless they are the quality of plant which will encourage more orders. As is expected in a large collection, a few scarce varieties are sold low and run in small sizes with us this year. All of these are so designated and will be strong by fall. At the same time, the small bulbs might as well grow into money for you as for us.

Quantity Prices on Irises for Landscape Effect and Cut-Flower Planting

	35-ct. variety	50-ct. variety	75-ct. variety	\$1 variety
2 or more plants of one kind, at.....	\$0 25	\$0 35	\$0 60	\$0 75
5 or more plants of one kind, at.....	18	30	50	60
25 or more plants of one kind, at.....	12	20	40	50
50 or more plants of one kind, at.....	10	16	35	40

Prices include Parcel Post prepaid. Orders exceeding 25 pounds are best shipped by express, which will also be prepaid for not more than 5 per cent of the order total additional. If the actual express charges are less than this 5 per cent, only the actual cost will be charged. We reserve the right to ship by express if best in our judgment and experience.

Orders for one each of different varieties are charged at the each price of each variety, and the above quantity rates are not applicable.

Discounts on orders for "one each." Iris orders which are not entitled to the "quantity rates" are entitled to discounts as follows, unless on varieties priced at \$5 or more.

Orders for "one each" amounting to \$10, 5 per cent discount
 Orders for "one each" amounting to \$25, 10 per cent discount
 Orders for "one each" amounting to \$50, 15 per cent discount

These discounts are not applicable on varieties priced at \$5 or more. These discounts are not applicable in addition to quantity rates. That is, orders priced at the ten or hundred rate are not entitled to the quantity discount.

General List of German Iris

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS USED IN DESCRIPTIONS

Am. Amœna section. Characteristic, white standards, falls bluish or dark purple.

Neg. Neglecta. Characteristic, blue standards, with darker falls.

Pall. Pallida. Characteristic, tall and strong; lavender blues, pinks and purples.

8.6 **AFTERGLOW.** (Sturt. 1918.) Pall. Soft pink or buff-gray, shading to a rich yellow through the center. A large flower of a most pleasing harmony of color. 36 in. \$1.

8.9 **ALCAZAR.** (Vilm. 1910.) S, light bluish violet, F, deep brilliant purple, with bronze-veined throat. Its strong, tall-branching stems, carrying enormous flowers, make it one of the most distinct and striking varieties. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

9.4 **AMBASSADEUR.** (Vilm. 1920.) S, a fascinating smoky velvety purple color; F, velvety purple-maroon; beards and style yellow. A magnificent and regal flower of great substance. 48 in. \$2. Small roots until fall.

ANGELO. (Hort 1920.) S, pale lavender-blue; F, of a deeper tone, very long and broad. Strong, straight stems bearing enormous flowers similar in shape to Lady Foster, but rather deeper in color. 20 to 36 in. \$5.

ANNE BULLEN. (Hort 1922.) S, very large bluish lavender; F, deep purple, having heavy brown reticulations extending the full length of the bright orange beard. A tall, well-branched variety, bearing flowers remarkable for size and color. \$10. Small roots until fall.

8.3 **AMBIGU.** (Vilm. 1916.) S, a beautiful smoky red; F, a velvety, reddish brown. A fine variety, strong-growing and free-flowering. 30 in. \$1.

8.6 **ANN PAGE.** (Hort 1919.) S and F, lovely pale lavender-blue self; F, large, heavily penciled brown at haft. Large flowers of splendid shape. One of Sir Arthur Hort's best, and possibly the finest of the pale purple varieties. 36 in. \$5.

Pli. Plicata. Characteristic, white with frilled margins.

Sq. Squalens. Characteristic, cloudy bronze standards.

Var. Variegata section. Characteristic, various contrasting colors. Standards yellow.

S. Standards, the upright petals.

F. Falls, the hanging or lower petals.



No plant excels the Iris as a border for the water garden

Try Irises where other things will not grow



Garden of Mrs. James M. Cox, Ashland, Va.



Iris time at Chevy Chase, Md. Garden of Mrs. A. A. Hoehling

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS, continued

ANTONIO. (Hort 1921.) An early-flowering red-purple bicolor; the enormous flowers are erect and of splendid shape and color. An important new variety. 36 in. \$5.

ARAGON. (Bliss 1921.) S, deep bright golden yellow; F, bright velvety red-brown, heavily reticulated on a pale yellow ground; beard deep orange. 20 in. \$1; 2 or more at 75 cts. each.

8.3 ARCHEVEQUE. (Vilm. 1911.) S, deep purple-violet; F, rich, deep velvety violet—an unusual and rich color effect rarely found in Irises. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

ARIADNE. (Dykes 1921.) S, very broad and waved edges, pure silvery light blue in color; F, deeper blue, suffused with reddish violet which is intensified at the base, where the falls are also heavily veined brown; pale yellow beard. An exceedingly fine variety, strong grower and free blooming. \$7.50.

ASSYRIAN. (Bliss 1921.) Pall. S and F, two shades of clear deep violet, margined toward the base of the segments with yellow; style arms also edged yellow; conspicuous, bright golden yellow beard. Medium large flowers. \$1; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

9.2 ASIA. (Yeld 1920.) S, pale lavender, suffused and reticulated yellow at the base; F, light violet-purple, paler at the edges, heavily reticulated at the haft with a bright yellow beard. Exceedingly strong and tall grower. Considered one of the most glorious Irises in cultivation. 48 to 52 in. \$15.

ATHENE. (Sturt. 1920.) S and F, white; the haft and claw reticulated maroon and cream; style-branches edged light buff-yellow. Better and taller than Mrs. H. Darwin, the old favorite white. Good form and substance. 33 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

7.4 AUREA. (Jac. 1830.) Var. S and F, rich chrome-yellow; large flowers of perfect form. The best standard pure yellow. 24 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each. Small roots until fall.

7.4 AURORA. (Fos. 1909.) S and F, pale lavender-pink; orange beard. The tallest pale pink. Very effective in mass. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

8.2 AZURE. (Bliss 1918.) S, lavender-blue; F, broad rich violet-blue. Medium-sized flower, clear and intense in coloring. 30 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

BALARUC. (Denis 1922.) A very free-flowering white variety which may be described as an improved *Innocenza*. Strong grower of medium height. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each.

9.4 BALLERINE. (Vilm. 1920.) Pall. S, light blue-violet, broad and waved at the margin; F, a deeper shade; sweetly scented. A splendid, tall, strong-growing *Pallida* form. 36 to 48 in. \$2.50.

8.0 BARONET. (Sturt. 1920.) S, clear bright blue; F, deeper, white, veined olive at the haft. Flowers of firm texture. Strong, erect grower. 40 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

BELLADONNA. (Koehler 1922.) S, white spotted and veined blue-purple; F, white, edged violet. Midseason. 14 in. \$1.

8.3 BENBOW. (Bliss 1917.) S and F, deep violet-blue. Large blooms on tall, erect, well-developed stems. Very fine. 36 in. \$1.

7.7 BLACK PRINCE. (Perry 1900.) A rare and beautiful Iris. S, intense, deep violet-blue; F, velvety purple, exceedingly rich. Late bloomer; scarce; distinct from *Kochii*, which is sold under the name *Black Prince*. \$2.50. Always poor roots.

8.3 BLUE BIRD. (Bliss 1919.) Medium-sized flower. S and F, an intense self color of the brightest blue, F, at right angles to S. 30 in. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

BLANCHE (Bolingbroke). (Hort 1922.) A magnificent pure white with branching stems and very large flowers. \$5.

BRUNO. (Bliss 1922.) A Dominion type of exceptional size and quality, considered by many to be Mr. Bliss' best seedling. Heavy falls; dark purple of exceeding richness. 33 in. \$20.

Try planting some Iris for indoor bloom



An Iris garden at Peabody, Kansas



6-year plants of *Iris pallida dalmatica* at Cedar Rapids, Iowa

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS, continued

8.8 **B. Y. MORRISON.** (Sturt. 1918.) S, pale lavender-violet; F, velvety raisin-purple, bordered lavender, with a dark outline. Very large-flowering; strong, slender stems and leaves. 33 in. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

8.1 **CAMELOT.** (Bliss 1918.) Pli. S and F, creamy white, edged with pale violet. Tall branching habit; very free flowering. 48 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

CANOPUS. (Bliss 1919.) A new variety of the famous Dominion race, described as an improved Alcazar. S, reddish violet; F, rich pansy-violet with heavy reticulations; base of petals stained olive and speckled purplish brown. Strong branching spikes. Extra large. \$5.

CAPORAL. (Bliss 1920.) S and F, bright reddish violet self. When massed it has a redder effect than any other variety, except Rosalba. Large flowers, on strong branching stems; very free. 36 in. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each.

CITRONELLA. (Bliss 1922.) S, bright, clear yellow, deepening at the base; F, rich, ruddy brown, paling at the edges; style-arms clear pure yellow; bright orange beard extending more than one-third the length of the F. The tallest yellow-flowered Iris yet raised. 33 in. \$10.

8.6 **CLUNY.** (Vilm. 1920.) S, a lovely shade of pale lilac-blue; F, slightly deeper. A magnificent, tall-growing Iris; flowers extra large. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

8.0 **COL. CANDELOT.** (Millet 1907.) S, smoky copper; F, crimson. A free-flowering, ruddy Squalens distinct in its reddish tone. Large flower. 36 in. 35 cts.

COMMODORE. (Bliss 1921.) S and F, uniform pure violet-blue. A grand variety of the finest Pallida form. The standards are smooth, circular, and finely inarching, and the falls are broad and smooth. A strong, rapid grower of compact habit; extremely free flowering. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

8.3 **CORRIDA.** (Millet 19—.) S and F, aniline-blue, a little darker than Celeste; beard inconspicuous. Makes a fine garden effect. One of the best of the new ones. 36 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

8.4 **CRETONNE.** (Bliss 1919.) S, pale bronze-purple; F, rich red-maroon, with striking orange beard. Strong grower. A plant of very striking appearance. 36 in. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

8.7 **CRUSADER.** (Fos. 1913.) S, a light shade of blue; F, deep violet-blue, with distinct orange beard. Very large, broad-petaled flowers. One of the finest and clearest blues in the collection. Distinct. 36 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

7.8 **DAWN.** (Yeld 1911.) A beautiful sulphur-yellow, veined bronze at the throat; beard orange. 24 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

8.3 **DEJAZET.** (Vilm. 1914.) S, bronze-rose; F, violet-red. A distinct and beautiful variety with large flowers. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

8.3 **DIMITY.** (Bliss 1919.) S, white, slightly veined and penciled mauve; F, fine shaped, wide, long, and spreading, faintly veined with lavender toward the upper half—a soft coloring that will appeal to all. One of Mr. Bliss' most distinct seedlings. 36 in. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

9.4 **DOMINION.** (Bliss 1917.) A wonderful Iris in a class of its own and the forerunner of the famous Dominion race. S, Dauphin's blue, or light bluish violet; F, of exceptional substance, expanding at the base to a deep, rich velvety indigo-purple; slight veining at the throat; pronounced orange beard. Very broad, blue-green foliage. \$15.

8.1 **DORA LONGDON.** (Bliss 1918.) S, pale lavender, suffused with yellow; F, rich red-lilac, suffused at the haft and edges with yellow. A very richly colored Squalens type of good form. Strong grower and very free flowering. 75 cts. each.

8.2 **DRAKE.** (Bliss 1919.) S and F, a pale Cambridge-blue. A very free-flowering variety on the lines of Pallida Dalmatica. A fine blue for massing. 36 in. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

8.5 **DREAM.** (Sturt. 1918.) S and F, a solid, clear soft pink color. 36 in. \$1.50.

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS. *continued*

8.3 **DU GUESCLIN.** (Bliss 1921.) May be described as a blue Monsignor, though somewhat smaller in size. S, clear violet-blue of good shape; F, broad, nicely shaped, bright violet-purple. 30 in. \$1.

DUSKY MAID. (Bliss 1919.) S, pale buff; F, large, wide-spreading, of a deep mauve-purple with a pale, broad margin. Heavily reticulated at the haft. 30 in. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

8.6 **EDOUARD MICHEL.** (Verd. 1904.) A grand Iris of imposing appearance with broad, frilled standards. S and F, a uniform, self-colored, deep wine-red. Tall spikes, with flowers finely held and of a splendid shape. \$1.

EGLAMOUR. (Hort 1922) Purple bicolor; huge, well-formed flower. Extremely vigorous and sturdy plant, with stout, stiff, flower-stems. \$5.

E. H. JENKINS. (Bliss 1919.) S, palest steel-blue-purple; F, a deeper shade. A fine plant of great vigor, with stout, branching stems. Remarkably free flowering. Fine for massing 45 in. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75c. each; 5 or more at 60c. each.

7.8 **ELDORADO.** (Vilm. 1910.) S, yellowish bronze, shaded with heliotrope; F, bright purple, shaded bronze—a most beautiful and pleasing combination of colors. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

7.5 **EMPIRE.** (Sturt. 1918.) S and F, a clear empire-yellow. A seedling of Monsignor and similar to it in form. 30 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

8.0 **FAIRY.** (Kennicott 1905.) Pl. S and F, white, delicately bordered and suffused soft blue; beautiful. 24 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

7.8 **FANTASY.** (Sturt. 1920.) S, pale yellow; F, white, with a very narrow dark line down the center; edges and haft finely veined and dotted maroon; style-branches mustard-yellow—in effect, a light yellow Plicata. 50 cts. each.

7.0 **FLAVESCENS.** (De Candolle.) A delicate shade of soft yellow. Large sweet-scented flowers. Fine for massing and valued for cutting. Early. 30 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each. Small roots until fall.

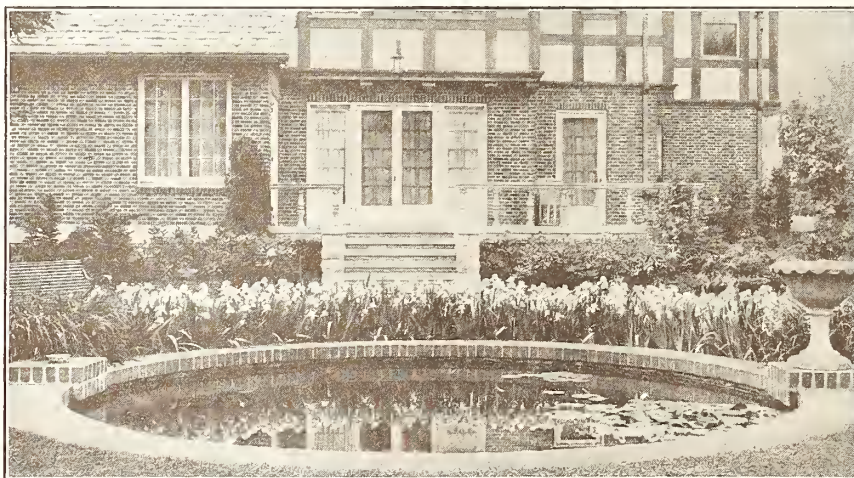
7.5 **FRO.** (G. & K. 1910.) Var. S, deep gold; F, brilliant chestnut-brown. A brilliant, highly colored variety, which is very distinct. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

8.8 **HALO.** (Yeld 1917.) Soft and delicate tones of lavender-blue and verbena-violet; very large flowers. Resembles Lord of June. 36 in. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

HARRIET PRESBY. (Presby 1922.) S, bright violet; F, petunia-violet; beard white, orange tipped. The general effect is like the shades of a cattleya orchid. It is a very strong grower, free bloomer, and in the originator's garden measured over 4 feet. \$3.

7.3 **HER MAJESTY.** (Perry 1903.) Pall. S, lovely rose-pink; F, same color, veined darker. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

7.9 **IRIS KING.** (G. & K. 1907.) Var. S, clear lemon-yellow; F, rich maroon, bordered yellow. A beautiful new Iris obtained by crossing Maori King with *I. pallida*, combining the brilliant colors of the former, with the large flowers and tall growth of the latter. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.



Iris, Her Majesty, as a pool border. I. M. G. Brown, Morgantown, W. Va.

Iris planted during early April frequently throw bloom the same spring

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS, continued

ISIS. (Bliss 1919.) Large, well formed flowers. S and F, violet-blue, considered by Mr. Bliss to be the bluest Pallida he has ever raised. Very free flowering. 39 in. \$1.

8.6 ISOLINE. (Vilm. 1904.) S, silvery rose, flushed bronze; F, mauve, shot with gold, crowned with a golden yellow crest. One of the most charming Irises in cultivation. Stout stems, bearing many large flowers of large texture. Highly recommended. 30 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

8.3 IVANHOE. (Millet 1911.) S, very broad, light lavender-violet, passing to yellow at the base; F, broad and round, Dauphin's violet; purple-brown markings at the haft; orange beard. 30 in. 75 cts. each.

8.0 JACQUESIANA. (Lemon 1840.) Sq. S, bright coppery crimson; F, rich maroon. One of the best and most distinct; should be in every collection. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

8.4 KASHMIR WHITE. (Fos. 1913.) A beautiful white hybrid, the flower-stems rising to a height of 4 feet, each carrying six very large, pure white flowers. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each.

7.8 KNYSNA. (Bliss 1917.) S, long, arching, clear, deep yellow; F, a deep velvety red-brown. Vigorous grower and free bloomer. A fine variety. 33 in. \$1 each. Small roots until fall.

KURDISTAN. (Dykes 1922.) May-flowering. Probably the richest red-purple in cultivation, lasting long in flower. About 15 inches high. \$1.

LADY BYNG. (Bliss 1922.) S and F, a clear pale lavender, suffused rose; beard pale yellow, the haft and base of the standards being slightly reticulated with a deeper tone. A very beautiful and free-blooming Iris. 39 in. \$4.

8.5 LADY FOSTER. (Fos. 1913.) S, pale blue; F, light bluish violet, veined old-gold at the broad throat. Bold, erect habit. Flowers unusually large and stout textured. One of the noblest Irises in the collection. 42 in. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

8.3 LA NEIGE. (Verd. 1912.) A fine white variety, with flowers of great substance and distinctive form. Ivory-white effect. Another of the reasons why the Darwins were discarded. 24 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

9.6 LENT A. WILLIAMSON. (Wmsn. 1918.) S, bright lobelia-blue, shot fawn at the base; F, rich velvety purple, suffused blue at the edge; bright golden yellow beard. Gigantic flowers, freely produced on tall, strong stems. Pronounced by English growers to be in the class with Mr. Bliss' Dominion race, and the best seedling produced in America. 40 in. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.



A garden with Irises and Peonies can easily be the "outdoor room"

LEONE TRENANCE. (Bliss 1922.) A new purple Bicolor. S, pale lavender; F, slightly darker tone and much reticulated. Flowers of medium size. One of the most free flowering of all Irises. Very effective in the border. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

8.2 LOHENGRIN. (G. & K. 1910.) Pall. S and F, uniform soft shade of cattleya-rose. Very large; one of the finest of this color. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

9.1 LORD OF JUNE. (Yeld 1911.) S, pale lavender-blue; F, deep aniline-blue. Massive flowers of perfect form. A strong grower. One of the finest Irises in cultivation. \$1.

7.9 LORELEY. (G. & K. 1909.) Var. S, light yellow, with occasional blue markings; F, ultramarine-blue, bordered cream. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

LURLINE. (Bliss 1920.) S, pale lilac-mauve; F, light reddish mauve. A very early free-flowering Pallida variety, similar in coloring to Rosalind, but of finer form. 36 to 48 in. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

7.9 MADY CARRIERE. (Millet.) S, pale plum-bago-blue; F, ageratum-violet, shading to rich yellow at the base—a pleasing color harmony. 75c. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

9.1 MAGNIFICA. (Vilm. 1920.) S, light violet-blue; F, dark reddish violet, with brown stripes at the base and yellow beard. Large, high-built flowers of extraordinary size and sweetly scented. Strikingly beautiful. Small roots until fall. \$2.

We will be glad to ship on open account to anyone who will furnish credit information or references



Iris border with Mithras in the foreground, and next to it Princess Victoria Louise; both are prize-winners

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS, continued

8.1 **MA MIE.** (Cayeaux 1906.) S and F, white, bordered with blue reticulations. One of the most beautiful Plicatas. An improved Mme. Chereau with large flowers. 30 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

Mary Barnett. (Cumbler 1926.) At Harrisburg, Pa., are about the greatest number of Iris fans per capita of any locality we know of. Iris shows are an annual event, and the exhibits of seedlings and standard varieties, in quality and quantity, are equal to any in this country. For three years, Mary Barnett, raised by Mrs. M. A. Cumbler, Highspire, Pa., had been observed and was given an award as the best seedling of the exhibit by Mr. Farr and Mr. Wister. Free-blooming and vigorous-growing qualities have been tested, and we are pleased to announce that the entire commercial supply of Mary Barnett has been acquired by the Farr Company.

Mary Barnett is simply described as a glorious Pallida Dalmatica with a golden beard so brilliant that the reflection pervades the bloom. It will not displace Pallida Dalmatica, because there is room for both, but all who have seen it agree that it is even more beautiful.

Lest the modest price of \$10 appear out of line with our high opinion of this Iris, let us state that it is the Farr policy to first test a new Iris and not introduce it until it has increased sufficiently to permit a price of \$10 or less.

7.3 **MANDRALISCÆ.** S and F, rich lavender-purple. Large and handsome; early. 40 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

8.7 **MARSH MARIGOLD.** (Bliss 1919.) S, pale golden yellow; F, deep purple-brown, with a bright yellow margin. A greatly improved Maori King, and one of the most striking varieties. 27 in. Best of the newer Variegatas. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

MARY WILLIAMSON. (Williamson 1921.) White, with a hyacinth-violet center and flaring falls; charmingly ruffled. 33 in. \$2.

MEDRANO. (Vilm.) Remarkable and fine flower. S, reddish copper with slight suggestion of violet; F, darker crimson-purple, almost black in parts, flecked with buff and lavender. \$2.50.

8.3 **MERCEDES.** (Verd. 1905.) S, purplish lilac, shaded brown toward the claw; F, ivory-white ground, veined and dotted purple; style-arms yellow with a mauve ridge. 30 in. 75 cts.

8.4 **MERLIN.** (Sturt. 1918.) S, mauve, shading to buff at the claw; F, rich pansy-violet; style-branches buff. A flower of massive and firm texture. The low-branched spikes bear many flowers open at once. 30 in. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

MIRANDA. (Hort 1919.) Flowers of fine form, clear violet-blue with orange beard; stout stems. A really distinctive and striking variety. 36 in. 75 cts.

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS. continued

7.5 MITHRAS. (G. & K. 1910.) S, light yellow; F, brilliant wine-red, with narrow border of deep yellow. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

8.7 MLE. SCHWARTZ. (Denis 1916.) S and F, palest mauve, many shades lighter than Dalmatica. Exceedingly tall-branching spikes, having exceptionally large flowers. A magnificent Iris raised by the French amateur and considered by many judges to be the best of all his seedlings. 48 in. \$2. Small roots until fall.

8.3 MME. CHERI. (Sturt. 1918.) S, vinaceous purple, with an undertone of yellow; F, ageratum-violet, washed with pink; soft, blended effect throughout. Strong stems, bearing well-shaped flowers of firm texture which have round flowing falls. 48 in. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

8.4 MONSIGNOR. (Vilm. 1907.) Neg. S, rich satiny violet; F, velvety purple-crimson, with lighter margin; very large flower. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

MORNING SPLENDOR. (Schull 1923.) Bicolor, almost a self. S, petunia-violet; F, raisin-purple, exceedingly rich color. Stalk well branched; growth vigorous—over 36 inches. \$10.

MRS. TINLEY. (Bliss 1920.) S and F, intense violet-blue self, with a characteristic golden blotch. Improved Cengialti-Pallida hybrid; early. 36 in. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

8.1 NEPTUNE. (Yeld 1916.) S, bright pale blue; F, rich dark purple-blue and wide-spreading. Branching stems, large flowers. 24 in. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

NIRVANA. S, smooth, vinaceous-buff, underlaid with lavender; F, lobelia-violet. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts.

8.0 NINE WELLS. (Fos. 1909.) S, light violet; F, deep purple, with white reticulations at haft. Large flowers, borne on stout stems. 48 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts.

7.6 NUEE D'ORAGE. (Verd. 1905.) Syn. Storm Cloud. S, slaty gray; F, bronze and purple. Very large flowers. 24 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

7.9 OCHRACEA. (Denis 1919.) Variegated yellow, with a purple tinge in the falls; S, long and narrow. A rather curious color. \$2.

8.2 ONNORIS. (Sturt. 1920.) S and F, a sulphur tone, lightly veined and dotted with reddish purple. A distinct Plicata type. 30 in. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

8.7 OPERA. (Vilm. 1916.) S, dark purple-bronze; F, a unique mixture of violet, overlaid dark crimson, with a rich, velvety sheen; reverse of falls cream color. In general a rich red. Distinct with fine flowers of good shape. 33 in. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

7.9 OPORTO. (Yeld 1911.) S and F, rich purplish mauve, with conspicuous orange beard. Large flowers of good substance. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

8.8 PALLIDA DALMATICA. (1600.) Pall. Syn. Princess Beatrice 9.5. S and F, clear lavender-blue, shading to pale silvery blue at the base. Very large, spreading flowers; sweetly scented. *This is much confused with other Pallida types*, which have been widely distributed under this name. The true Dalmatica, which is scarce, can be easily distinguished by its form and light silvery shading at the base of the petals and its unusually heavy glaucous foliage. 40 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

8.1 PARC DE NEUILLY. (Verd. 1910.) S and F, deep violet-blue, with distinct yellow beard. Vigorous grower; strong spikes. 30 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

8.9 PHYLLIS BLISS. (Bliss 1919.) S and F, pale rosy lavender. Graceful in form; very strong, erect-growing. One of Mr. Bliss' most beautiful and distinctive seedlings. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

7.2 PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE. (G. & K. 1910.) S, sulphur-yellow; F, rich plum, bordered cream. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

8.3 PROSPER LAUGIER. (Verd. 1914.) Sq. S, light bronze-red; F, velvety ruby-purple; orange beard. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

PROSPERO. (Yeld 1920.) S, pale lavender, flushed yellow at the base; F, deep red-purple, with lighter shading at the margin, heavily marked with brown at the haft. A vigorous, tall-growing variety, bearing enormous flowers of fine shape. 48 in. \$2.

9.0 QUEEN CATERINA. (Sturt. 1918.) Pale lavender-violet, with a beard of cadmium-yellow and a white haft veined with bronze. Very strong, tall grower, with large flowers of smooth, firm texture. A variety of exceptional merit. 36 to 48 in. \$2.

7.4 QUEEN OF MAY. (Salter 1859.) Pall. S and F, lovely soft rose-lilac, almost pink. Beautiful. 32 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

7.5 RACHEL FOX. (Jacobs 1920.) S, pale gold; F, gold with a flush of blue. A desirable and fine flowering plant whose blooms are gracefully clean-cut and smooth. Development slow. \$1.

8.1 RAFFET. (Vilm. 1920.) S, delicate soft lavender-blue; F, lavender-violet; brown markings on the haft on a light ground; orange beard. \$1.

REGAN. (Newlands 1920.) Fine and distinct rich violet-blue early bicolor; exceptionally long falls, heavily reticulated brown, with canary-yellow beard. Flowers have a satiny luster and are remarkable for their splendid poise and form. Small plants. \$5 each.

To remove ants from the garden use carbon disulphide or arsenate mixed with syrup

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS, continued

8.4 **RHEIN NIXE.** (G. & K. 1910.) S, pure white; F, deep violet-blue, with a white edge. Always greatly admired. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

8.3 **RODNEY.** (Bliss 1919.) S and F, dark self violet-blue—very blue tone. Strong grower. Large flowers of fine form and very free. 39 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts.

8.6 **ROMANY.** (Bliss 1919.) S, pale dusky yellow; F, bright red, well reticulated. Well-formed flowers of a pleasing color effect. An early and very free bloomer. 24 in. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

ROSALBA. (Bliss 1919.) S, vinous mauve to iris-violet (Ref. des couleurs 184 to 174); F, of deeper coloring; style arms and base of segments stained yellow-ochre and sepia. A red Squalens of medium size but of a redder tone than any other variety yet introduced. Free-flowering branching spikes. 34 in. \$1.

8.2 **ROSEWAY.** (Bliss 1919.) S and F, deep red-pink, with a very broad orange beard. Very early; strong-branching spikes. Brightest of the so-called red Pallidas. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

8.0 **SARPEDON.** (Yeld 1914.) Large, long flower; S, floppy, soft bluish violet; F, straight-hanging, hyacinth-violet; beard white, yellow tipped. Stalk flexuous; growth vigorous. Very fine. 36 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

8.8 **SHEKINAH.** (Sturt. 1918.) S and F, a pale lemon-yellow, deepening through the center. The first clear yellow of good size and height. 36 in. Silver Medal, 1917. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts.

8.1 **SHERBERT.** (Sturt. 1918.) S, ecru-drab, deepening through cinnamon to purplish vinaceous; F, dahlia-purple, shading lighter at the edges. Effective in height, shape, and tone. 42 in. 75 cts.

SHERWIN WRIGHT. (Kohankie 1915.) Golden yellow. Vigorous growing. 2 ft. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts.

SILVER MIST. (Dykes 1921.) S and F, a uniform shade of pale silvery blue—a delightful and attractive color. A strong grower, of medium height, with distinct, pale green foliage. Free bloomer. \$2.

8.3 **SINDJKHAT.** (Sturt. 1918.) S, deep dull lavender, shading to dark olive-buff; F, light mauve, deepening to manganese-violet. Large flowers. Fine habit of growth. 48 in. \$1.50.

SIR HUGH EVANS. (Hort 1922.) S and F, a pale blue-purple, almost a self. Of medium height, sturdy growth, and robust constitution. \$3.

9.3 **SOUVENIR DE MME. GAUDICHAU.** (Millet 1914.) A rich, deep velvety purple Iris of fine shape and finish. Tall, early, and very distinct. One of the most striking and remarkable of all Flag Irises. 42 in. \$3. Small plants until fall.

SPEED. (Newlands 1922.) Flowers very large, of striking effect. S, cambridge-blue in bold contrast to the fine dark purple falls. Singled out as one of the finest of the "blue" Irises. \$10.



Iris pallida dalmatica groups well in semi-formal gardens



A collection of Farr Irises is a never-ending source of pleasure to the owner

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS, continued

8.1 STAMBOUL. (Fos. 1916.) S, light blue; F, rich violet-blue. Vigorous, free-flowering habit. Darker in color and broader in the falls than Caterina, which it resembles. 36 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

STEEPWAY. (Scott 1922.) S, round, fawn shading to reddish fawn at the edge; F, round, rosy mauve, shading to opalescent-blue at the base, brown markings; orange beard. Strong grower. 36 in. \$2. Small plants until fall.

SUDAN. (Bliss 1921.) Resembling Mrs. Cowley, but larger and lighter shade. S, arching bronzy yellow; F, drooping, deep earmine-violet. 24 in. \$1.

8.0 SUNSHINE. (Yeld 1919.) A brilliant self-colored yellow. Effective massed. 24 to 30 in. \$2.

SUSAN BLISS. (Bliss 1922.) S and F, a uniform shade of deep rose-pink. Very free flowering and of robust constitution. Said to be the pinkest toned Iris yet raised. The beard of light orange makes a pleasing addition to the color tone. 42 in. \$5. Mostly small plants until fall.

8.5 SWEET LAVENDER. (Bliss 1919.) S, pale lavender; F, horizontal, very broad, widely expanded, and of a deeper rose-lavender, the general effect being of a lovely shade of rose-mauve. Strong stems, branching from base, often carrying twelve or more flowers on one inflorescence, at one time. One of the finest and most distinct Bliss seedlings. \$3.

7.5 SYPHAX. (Bliss 1917.) S, pale violet; F, deep crimson-purple, boldly reticulated, hanging almost vertically, which gives the flower a unique shape. 30 in. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

8.5 TARTARIN. (Bliss 1919.) An extraordinary variety producing enormous flowers of two distinct shades of pale lilac-lavender-blue; drooping falls; strong stems. 36 in. \$1.50.

TITAN. (Bliss 1919.) The largest of all the Dominion race. Enormous flowers, with spreading falls of very great substance. The arching standards are 3 inches broad, of light violet-blue; broad, smooth falls of violet-purple, deeper in the center of the blade, with conspicuous reticulations on white at the haft. Very strong plant, with broad, thick leaves and massive stems. One of the most striking and magnificent. \$5. Small plants until fall.

8.0 TOM TIT. (Bliss 1919.) S and F, deep self violet-blue, almost horizontal. A very unique variety, universally admired. The small flowers are borne three or four on a stem. A very decorative little plant. 24 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

TRIANON. (Vilm. 1921.) S, pale buff, with a faint rose cast; F, pale buff, deepening to lavender; orange beard. Free flowering and vigorous. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

8.2 TRISTAM. (Bliss 1919.) S, clearest white; F, deep rich purple, richly reticulated at the top. Distinct and beautiful. 27 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

8.1 TROJANA. (Kerner.) Syns. Cypriana and Asiatica. Largest of moderate priced Iris. A distinct species with pale blue standards and long, rich purple-blue falls. Beautiful in mass and cut-flower. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS, continued

TUSCANY. (Wallace 1920.) An attractive Trojana seedling, strong-growing with handsome showy flowers. S, bright blue; F, exceptionally long, of a deep purple-red. 36 in. \$5.

8.5 VALERY MAYET. (Denis 1912.) S, copery rose; F, deep red-brown. Another extraordinary color combination in medium-sized blooms. Very bright and lively. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

VIKING. (Bliss 1919.) S and F, a lovely pure violet-blue. A Pallida form of good habit of growth. Large flowers, freely produced. 36 in. \$1 each; 2 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts.

8.3 WHITE KNIGHT. (Saunders 1916.) A beautiful, absolutely snow-white Iris of fine form, sweetly scented. The reticulation at the base of petals is so slight that it cannot be noticed unless they are pulled apart. Similar in habit and form to the rare variety, Black Prince, with which it forms a striking contrast. 18 in. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

7.5 ZUA. (Crawford 1914.) S and F, delicate lavender-white, crumpled and ruffled like fine crepe. Flowers large and fragrant; very unique and beautiful. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

Early May-Flowering Irises

(Including the tall Germanica types and the hybrid intermediate race of Caparne and G. & K.)

THIS group of Irises is exceptionally useful and dependable, and during late seasons, the May-flowering Irises are the only Memorial Day flower to be found in quantity. Being of medium height and early bloom, they are used to especial advantage as borders for tulip beds. In the effort to have bloom in the garden throughout the year and a well-balanced Iris collection or display, May-flowering Irises should not be overlooked.

For prices on lots of 25 or more, see page 9

7.3 ALBICANS. Ger. A very lovely, absolutely pure white variety which has been distributed all over the Mediterranean countries by the Mohammedan soldiers. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

6.7 BLUE BOY. Int. Vigorous and floriferous; flower medium-sized, a distinct shade of blue with a blue beard. 18 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

6.9 CHARMANT. Int. S, palest blue; F, striped dark blue. Pleasing cut-flower in combination with lilacs. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

7.6 DOROTHEA. Int. S and F, milky white, tinged lilac; an unusually large, wide-spreading flower opening like a Japanese Iris. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

7.4 ETTA. Int. Cream self, with yellow beard. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

7.6 FLORENTINA. Ger. Creamy white, faintly flushed lavender. The blooms are quite fragrant and are produced early in the season; fine for cutting. Roots used for orris perfume. 24 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 20 cts. each; 5 or more at 15 cts. each.

7.4 FRITJOF. Int. S, soft lavender; F, soft purple, shaded lavender; large flowers. Tallest intermediate and bloom lasts several weeks. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts.

GERMANICA. S, purple-blue; F, deep purple. The popular "Flag" of our grandmothers' gardens. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 20 cts. each; 5 or more at 15 cts. each.

7.1 HALFDAN. Int. Large, creamy white flowers of good substance. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

7.7 INGEBORG. Int. Very large, pure white flowers of handsome form. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

7.0 JOHN FOSTER. Int. A distinct, early variety, bearing well-shaped flowers of a milky white. Very profuse bloomer over a long period. 15 in. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

KING GEORGE V. Dwarf, free-flowering, blue-purple variety, making a fine mass. 75 cts. each; 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

7.8 KOCHII. Ger. S and F, rich claret-purple; the best of its color for mass effect; very handsome because of intensity of color and free blooming habit. May-flowering. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

PRINCE VICTOR. Int. S, blue; F, dark violet; good-sized flower. One of the best early deep purple Bicolors. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

6.9 ROSE UNIQUE. (Farr.) Int. S and F, bright violet-rose; the only Iris of this color in the early-flowering section. In a large mass it is most impressive. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

SOLEDAD. (Mohr 1923.) This new introduction promises to be the finest early yellow. \$2.

7.3 WALHALLA. Int. S, lavender; F, wine-red. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.

YELLOW HAMMER. (Denis 1921.) Clear primrose self, with golden yellow beard. Small plants. \$3.

One each of above, excepting Soledad and Yellow Hammer, amounting to \$6, for \$5, complete



Dwarf Irises massed, with a background of Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)

Dwarf Bearded Irises

A COLONY of Dwarf Irises is comparable to a colony of crocuses in effect, and has the advantage of being self-propagating and permanent. Dwarf Irises are one of the first low-growing hardy plants to bloom in spring and produce delightful effects in borders, rock-gardens, and in combination with Holland bulbs. In fact, with the impending shortage and high prices of *Chionodoxa*, *Fritillaria*, *Muscari*, *Scilla*, etc., in mind, one does well to remember and use Dwarf Iris for colony planting. They have the added quality of permanence besides the more lasting and attractive foliage.

For prices on lots of 25 or more, see quantity rates on page 9

ATROVIOLACEA. Deep purple; very rich and effective. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each.

BLUE BEARD. S, cloudy white, flaked pale blue; F, cloudy sulphur, marked purple. The most delightfully fragrant of all Irises and worth growing in masses for this quality alone. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each.

BLUESTONE. S, light violet-blue; F, deep violet-purple, with blue edges. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each.

CÆRULEA (Azurea). The first to open. Very dwarf; pale blue. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each.

COMPACTA. S, violet-blue; F, dark blue. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

CYANEA. S, rich bright blue; F, dark satiny blue; large and handsome. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each.

EBURNA. White, shaded cream. Flower stem from 12 to 15 inches tall. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

FLORIDA. Pale yellow. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each.

JOSEPHINE. White. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

LUTEA. Yellow. Plants are above the average in blooming habit, and are most effective in large groups. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

ORANGE QUEEN. S and F, beautiful clear yellow; orange beard. 1 ft. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each.

SCHNEEKUPPE. White. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each.

STATELLÆ. S, white; F, pale primrose. This variety takes a high place among the newer sorts. 18 in. 50 cts. each.

Never add manure to Irises. Use lime and bonemeal only

Oncocyclus Hybrid Iris

FROM Palestine, Asia Minor, and Persia come a great group of *Oncocyclus* Irises of wonderful beauty in their rich colorings and veinings. Unfortunately, these species have a habit of making a late fall growth which is frequently killed off in our climate. Thanks, however, to the skill of a great English plant breeder, Sir Michael Foster, American gardeners may enjoy hybrids of these *Oncocyclus* species crossed with Bearded Irises, which combine the rich colorings of the former with the hardiness of the latter. These Irises will thrive under ordinary garden conditions, but are benefited by a sheltered position and a liberal application of lime. All of them are May-blooming, coming with the Intermediate section. They vary in height from 6 inches to nearly 30 inches, and the netted veining gives them a richness which is not found in any other Irises hardy here.

While the dark coloring of most varieties makes them unsuitable for large masses, they can be used most effectively in small groups and for cut-flowers. The fact that they are so little known in this country is probably due to the mistaken notion that they are difficult to grow.

Large roots are not characteristic of this group, and do not expect exhibition or mammoth stock. They are, however, guaranteed to be healthy, normal, and satisfactory.



Iris Sir Trevor Lawrence. A splendid specimen of the *Oncocyclus* Hybrid type

7.5 DILKUSH. (*Iberica* × *Pallida*.) A beautiful hybrid with very large, rounded flowers and bold habit; S, violet with the richly netted veining of *Iberica*; F, reddish purple with black throat-blotch and broad yellow beard. 24 to 30 in. \$3.

One each of the above, amounting to \$20, for \$17.50 complete, postpaid

I began my garden in the fall of 1916 with your Collection A of Iris, 12 choice named varieties. My Iris garden is my greatest delight, and I want my flowers by the thousands. Each year I plan to see Wyomissing, but that is still a dream to be realized in the future.—Mrs. Wm. B. PHILLIPS, Penna.

7.5 HAMADAN. (*Paradoxa* × *Pallida*.) This is, perhaps, the most free flowering of all hybrids in this group, and is particularly beautiful when lit up by sunshine. S, light violet; F, deep purple-violet, spreading horizontally, and half covered by the large, broad, black beard, as in *Paradoxa*. 12 to 18 in. \$2.

8.0 LADY LILFORD. (*Paradoxa* × *Pallida*.) A very beautiful form. S, deep violet-purple, very large and round; F, blackish purple; beard black. 30 in. \$3.

9.0 NAZARIN. (*Pallida* × *Iberica*.) Is one of the most beautiful hybrids we have, marked by the smooth texture and almost self-coloring of the whole flower. F, light purplish violet, with a small throat-blotch; S, a shade paler. There is no veining, and the coloring is unusually pure. 2 ft. \$3.

PARSAM. Violet-purple on white ground. General effect very deep and rich. Dwarf. \$1.

7.5 PARVAR. (*Paradoxa* × *Variegata*.) This is a most beautiful thing in full sunshine. S, deep blackish violet; F, horizontal, as in *Paradoxa*, almost black at the tip, with dense veins, but showing a yellowish ground toward the claw; broad maroon beard and old-gold-bronze style arms. One of the most distinct, an easy doer, and free flowerer. \$3.

9.0 SIR TREVOR LAWRENCE. (*Pallida* × *Iberica*.) S and F, deep rose-mauve shade, the former being heavily penciled to the outer edges of the flower and the latter heavily and profusely veined above the base. \$3.

8.5 ZWANENBERG. (Denis 1909.) (*Lutescens Aurea* × *Susiana*.) The strongest grower of this section. S, glistening bronzy fawn; F, old-gold, with bronze flush and sulphur and crimson-maroon flakes. Period of bloom over three weeks. \$2.

Your plants have always been good and true to description. I have a nice collection of Iris, and some of the very finest I have purchased from you. I am more than pleased with Cecil Minturn which stands up well under the most trying weather conditions. Seminole is very rich, and it is hard to beat Seagull.—R. B. DENBY, Va.



Japanese Irises at home in their native land. Travelers tell many tales of the wonderful collections of these Irises in the gardens of the ancient temples and palaces

Japanese Irises (*Iris Kaempferi*)

MANY years ago, a collection of these Irises, said to be a duplicate of those in the garden of the Mikado, was brought to this country. At any rate, the collection contained many beautiful varieties that have never been improved upon by later importations. It is to be regretted that many of the Irises in that collection have disappeared, and many of the remaining ones are to be found in limited numbers only, here and there. The Farr collection includes many of these varieties, but few of them will exist in commercial quantity before 1928.

Time to Plant. From the latter part of July to the beginning of October has been generally considered the best time to plant Japanese Irises. Late plantings should be protected by a light covering of straw or leaves applied after the ground is permanently frozen, to prevent the roots from being heaved out of the ground by the action of frost. In northern sections, late planting had best be deferred until spring; in fact, from our experience in recent years, we believe that spring is the ideal time to plant Japanese Irises.

Culture. *The secret of success is to keep the ground well stirred, never allowing it to bake or become hard.* Any good mellow clay loam will grow Japanese Irises to perfection, if well enriched. They like plenty of moisture during the growing season, but flooding with water is not a necessity, as many suppose; water standing over the plants for a great length of time in winter is fatal to them. The natural moisture of the ground can be conserved by frequent cultivations, which has the effect of producing a dry dust-mulch which prevents evaporation and avoids the necessity of artificial irrigation.

Aoigata. Three large petals of white with purple veinings. One of the best of this type. 75 cts.

Gold Bound. Snow-white, with gold-paneled center. Six large petals. 75 cts.

Kuro-Kumo. Large; double; blue, yellow center. Six petals. \$1.

Lævigata. A species from Japan, with brilliant violet flowers—a vivid color, quite rare. Thrives in moist situations, but will do well with the rhizomes

covered with water. Blooms in June. Very scarce 18 in. 75 cts.

Lævigata alba. Pure white, with a faint tinge of mauve at throat. Distinct. 75 cts.

Shigo-no-Urinami. Tall; dark blue, white halo radiating white lines. Six petals. \$1.

Sueren. Six large violet-blue petals with a yellow center radiating into lines. A most brilliant Iris. \$1.

One each of above named varieties, amounting to \$6, for \$5 complete.

Mixed Varieties. 35 cts. each; \$2.25 for 10; \$16 per 100, parcel post prepaid. Furnished only as they come in nursery row. We cannot include or except certain colors at these prices. They are mostly blue.

The Farr Peony List will be distributed during July of this year. It will be worth writing for

Siberian Irises

Narrow, grassy foliage, with tall stems and flowers of delicate shades and texture. Very free-flowering and excellent for massing. Blooms keep well in water and are useful as cut-flowers, either by themselves or in combination with other flowers. Even the gentian cannot surpass the intense deep blue of the Siberian Irises. Increasingly popular as they become more widely distributed. Thoroughly hardy and will thrive in any garden. Blooms are delicately and beautifully patterned and interwoven.

SIBERICA, Distinction. S, violet; F, white freely veined and tipped blue. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

Siberica, Emperor. Large flowers of very fine form and of a deep violet color, borne on stalks 4 feet tall. This and Perry's Blue are the largest of this group. Commercial supply scarce. \$1.50.

Siberica, Grandis. Violet, reticulated white. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each.

Siberica, Perry's Blue. A large flower of clear blue with horizontal falls. Probably the finest Siberian Iris. Scarce. \$1.50.

Siberica, Snow Queen. Large ivory-white flowers. Found in Japan by Mr. Barr. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each.

One each, amounting to \$5.90, for \$5 complete

ORIENTALIS, Melpomene. S, purple; F, very large, velvety purple. Beautifully reticulated. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

Orientalis, Blue King. A fine variety, bearing handsome clear blue flowers. Found by Mr. Peter Barr in Japan. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each.

Orientalis, Polaki. Dwarf, slender-growing variety. Flowers silvery white, with dark linings. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each.

Orientalis, Thalie. Palest rosy lilac, flushed with gold at base of falls. Choice. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

Other Beardless Irises

FOLIOSA (Syn. *Hexagona Lamancei*). A Beardless Iris of the southeastern United States. Flower blue-purple on short stems hidden down among the leaves. Needs rich moist soil with plenty of humus. 50 cts. each; 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each.

MONSPUR LORD WOLSELY. A fine hybrid Beardless Iris of the Spuria group, growing 3 to 4 feet high if planted in rich, moist soil. Flowers rich violet-purple, with bronze blotches on the falls. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 18 cts. each.



In the garden of Mrs. Frank Robbins, Jr., Steelton, Pa. Farr's Iris, of course

The correct planting season for most varieties is either in spring until the foliage is advanced or in fall after the foliage wilts and until the ground freezes.

Water Irises

Irises suitable for planting by the waterside and in very damp or wet places. These will also do well in any good, loamy soil that is kept well cultivated and mellow.

Pseudo-Acorus. (The Common Yellow Water-Flag.) Bright yellow. Suitable for marshes and water-courses. 3 ft. May and June. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Pseudo-Acorus Bastardi. A beautiful, soft clear primrose. 3 ft. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts.

each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Versicolor. Native; common to streams and marshes. Showy violet-blue flowers in June and July, remaining a long time. The Iris referred to by Longfellow. 35 cts. each; 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Farr Iris Collections—

Refinement Collection—No. 1

8.9 Alcazar. Bluish violet and purple.....	\$0 35
7.4 Aurea. Yellow.....	35
7.4 Aurora. Lavender-pink.....	35
7.0 Flavescens. Yellow.....	35
7.9 Iris King. Yellow and maroon.....	35
8.3 La Neige. White.....	35
7.9 Loreley. Yellow and blue.....	35
8.8 Pallida Dalmatica. Lavender-blue.....	35
7.2 Princess Victoria Louise. Yellow and plum.....	35
7.4 Queen of May. Pink.....	35
8.4 Rhein Nixe. White and violet-blue.....	35
7.5 Mithras. Yellow and red.....	35

The above 12 Irises, if bought separately, amount to \$4.20. Collection price, **parcel post prepaid, \$3.50.** No Iris discounts on collections.

Culture Collection—No. 2

8.3 Archeveque. Velvety purple.....	\$0 35
8.1 Camelot. White, edged violet.....	35
8.0 Col. Candelot. Ruddy crimson.....	35
8.0 Fairy. White, suffused blue.....	35
7.8 Eldorado. Yellowish heliotrope and purple	35
7.5 Fro. Yellow and brown.....	35
7.3 Her Majesty. Pink.....	35
8.2 Lohengrin. Cattleya-rose.....	35
8.1 Ma Mie. White, blue reticulations.....	35
7.3 Mandraliscae. Lavender-purple.....	35
8.0 Nine Wells. Violet and purple.....	35
8.1 Trojana. Pale blue.....	35

The above 12 Irises, if bought separately, amount to \$4.20. Collection price, **parcel post prepaid, \$3.50.** No Iris discount on collections.

Appreciation Collection—No. 3

Athene. White.....	\$0 50
8.0 Baronet. Deep blue.....	50
8.4 Cretonne. Bronzy maroon.....	75
8.7 Crusader. Light violet-blue.....	50
8.3 Dimity. White and pale lavender.....	75
8.2 Drake. Clear blue.....	75
Dusky Maid. Buff and mauve-purple.....	75
Mrs. Tinley. Violet-blue with golden blotch	75
8.2 Roseway. Reddish pink.....	50
8.0 Sarpedon. Bluish violet.....	50
8.1 Stamboul. Violet-blue.....	50
7.5 Zua. Ruffled lavender-white.....	75

The above 12 Irises, if bought separately, amount to \$7.50. Collection price, **parcel post prepaid, \$5.** No Iris discount on collections.

Classic Collection—No. 4

Assyrian. Violet and yellow contrast.....	\$1 00
8.4 Anna Farr. Delicate bluish white.....	1 00
8.8 B. Y. Morrison. Large; lavender-violet.....	1 00
Caporal. Large; reddish violet.....	1 00
Cecile Minturn. Large; pink.....	1 00
Commodore. Grand violet-blue.....	1 00
7.9 Dorman. Reddish violet.....	1 00
E. H. Jenkins. Steel-blue-purple.....	1 00
8.8 Halo. Lavender-blue.....	1 00
9.6 Lent A. Williamson. Giant; blue and purple.....	1 00
Leone Trenance. Purple and pale lavender.....	1 00
8.3 Seminole. Rich velvety crimson.....	1 00

The above 12 Irises, if bought separately, amount to \$12. Collection price, **parcel post prepaid, \$9.** No Iris discount on collections.

Farr's Iris Collections

- are the best buy for beginners
- are opportunities for collectors
- encourage Iris appreciation
- are up to date
- are comprehensive
- include best varieties
- include all colors
- save money
- simplify ordering

**Money Back if
not Satisfied**

Summary and Combination Offers

	Value	Price
1. Refinement Collection.....	\$4 20	\$3 50
2. Culture Collection.....	4 20	3 50
3. Appreciation Collection.....	7 50	5 00
4. Classic Collection.....	12 00	9 00
	\$27 90	\$21 00
Nos. 1 and 2 together for.....		\$6 00
Nos. 1, 2, and 3 together for.....		10 00
Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 together for.....		18 00
Nos. 1 and 3 together for.....		7 50
Nos. 1 and 4 together for.....		11 50
Nos. 2 and 3 together for.....		7 50
Nos. 2 and 4 together for.....		11 50
Nos. 3 and 4 together for.....		13 00

Farr—Better Perennials

EACH year, hardy flowers become more and more popular, and justly so, for no class of plants gives us such a wealth of beauty and fragrance. Hardy perennials are those plants which come up each spring and die down to the ground in the fall. Each variety has a definite blooming season, and by careful selection you may have flowers from early spring until fall.

Perennials require but little care. Give them a good garden soil, ordinary weather conditions, and they will grow and increase in numbers from year to year. Perennials are a Farr Specialty, and many acres are devoted to them. A few improved strains and new varieties are introduced each year, after careful observation, test, and comparison.

Hardy flowers can be planted almost anywhere—in beds, in borders by themselves or in front of shrubbery, in rockeries, and, of course, in the formal garden. Generally, best results are obtained by massing a group of plants of one variety together. This will produce good color effect and eliminate that objectionable spotty appearance which results when scant quantities of too many varieties are used. We are glad to help you select your hardy perennials and make suggestions for their planting. Write our Landscape Service Department and state your problem.

"The hardy garden is a place sacred with tender memories. It has a charm all its own, breathing the spirit of the past into the living present. There is a personality and sense of companionship about the plants that bloom there that makes us become attached to them. They are a part of the old associations and the old home life. They seem to have a distinct individuality of their own. Often old inhabitants of the garden remind us of the absent ones who planted them long ago.

"Year by year we tenderly protect them for their winter sleep and impatiently await their awakening each spring, eagerly going forth on the first mild days to see whether they have survived the perils of the

winter. With a thrill of delight, here and there, we see them burst into life. Sometimes we miss an old favorite and realize with regret that we shall see it no more. Its place is to be filled with another of its kind, and the newcomer may soon hold a place in our affections for, through new associations, it gains a new personality.

"Perhaps yours is not an old garden but a new one, the planning of which has been all your own, and its accomplishment a realization of your own fancies. But whether new or old, it is a place of recreation and forgetfulness of business cares, a safety-valve from overwork and a place where the man or woman who is city-tired may find rest and new life."—B. H. FARR.

All of the perennials listed have been classified according to "Standardized Plant Names," a book which was prepared by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature in 1923. The size mentioned in the descriptions indicates only the approximate height the plants may be expected to attain.

All Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, are 30 cts. each; 5 or more of one kind at 22 cts. each; 25 or more of one kind at 16 cts. each—parcel post prepaid. Less than 5 of a variety at the single price. Example—5 different perennials will cost 30 cts. each; 5 perennials of one name or kind will cost 22 cts. each.



Perennials are indispensable in border plantings; without them color and character are lost and material for cutting is missing

Master List of Better Perennials

INCLUDING ONLY THE BEST VARIETIES OF EACH GROUP

Selections from this list can be made with the assurance that all varieties ordered will be of the best

Achillea (Yarrow)

PTARMICA, Perry's White. A big improvement over "The Pearl," and considered the best Achillea. It supplies a profusion of extremely large and very compact double white blooms from May until October, and is very desirable for cutting, as it blends well in any bouquet. While easy of culture; it desires well-watered, rich soil in a sunny location, but will stand considerable drought. Useful for carpeting and rockeries. Height, 1½ to 2 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Alyssum (Goldentuft)

SAXATILE compactum. Small, fragrant, golden yellow flowers profusely borne in April and May. Leaves small, silvery, and persistent, forming a compact, spreading mat, 10 to 12 inches high. Excellent for edging or rock-garden on account of its neat habit and brilliant sheet of color when in bloom. Prefers well-drained soil and a sunny location, but succeeds in very dry places. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Anchusa (Bugloss)

ITALICA, Opal. The spreading spikes of soft, unfading forget-me-not blue flowers—the only good blue for early spring—are borne from May until July, and if not allowed to seed, will bloom longer. Grows 3 to 6 feet high, depending on soil. It does best in light, rich soil and a sunny location. Mulch in winter. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Anemone (Japanese Windflower)

(Spring shipment only)

The beautiful, delicate, single or semi-double flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, pale rose or white, with prominent yellow centers, are borne on slender branching stems 2 to 3 feet high. One plant will produce as many as fifty blooms, forming a sheet of color when planted in mass. It is one of the best autumn bloomers. Coming just when the garden begins to look dull, before the chrysanthemums bloom and autumn foliage colors, these delightful flowers appear and brighten the landscape. They thrive best when planted in front of shrubbery, evergreens, or walls facing the south, and like a rich, moist soil, well-drained in winter. Plant in sun, *always and only in the spring*. Excellent cut-flowers, with a wild rose effect.

JAPONICA, Coupe d'Argent. The best white. Large, semi-double flowers on stems 2 to 3 feet high. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Japonica, Queen Charlotte. Large, semi-double, silvery pink blooms. The most popular variety. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Japonica, Lady Ardilaun. Single, pure white flowers. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

HUPEHENSIS. A new, dwarf, Chinese species that is fast becoming popular. The blooms are a beautiful shade of pale, soft mauve and are borne very profusely from August until frost. They are 1½ inches in diameter, with a prominent yellow center, and are carried on graceful stems 1½ feet high. There is no doubt but that this is the most striking of the Anemones, and it is exceptionally fine for cutting. More hardy than the Japanese types. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS. There are many different strains of Aquilegia grown in this country, but Mrs. Scott Elliott, of Scotland, has produced a strain of hybrids which are superior to any others commercially available. They have taken the highest awards at



Long-Spurred Hybrid Aquilegia

If you buy on a price basis, remember that Farr prices include parcel post charges



Anemone japonica

AQUILEGIA, continued

all European exhibitions. An acre of these in our nursery is always the center of enthusiasm and comment. The colors are not vivid or intense, but run through the rainbow in soft pastel shades. The spurs are exceptionally long and some flowers measure 3 inches across. These are the best Aquilegias for cut-flowers. They grow 2½ feet tall, and prefer a moist, rich, sandy loam, well-drained, with plenty of sun, but will stand considerable shade. Indispensable for the old-fashioned garden and well adapted for the rockery. They cannot be supplied to include or exclude certain colors, but a group of five or more plants will include good color range. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Arabis (Alpine Rock Cress)

ALPINA. Small, fragrant, white flowers that bloom soon after the snow disappears and on through May. They are so profusely produced that no foliage is visible until June, the plants appearing like one solid mass of snowy bloom. The foliage is

ARABIS, continued

gray, combining well with *Alyssum saxatile*. Its neat habit makes it valuable for edging the herbaceous border, and it is an excellent rock-plant, as it droops over the rocks and grows but 6 inches high, is drought resistant, and prefers full sun. Should be cut back after blooming season. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts.

Aster (Michaelmas Daisy)

NOVI-BELGI, St. Egwin. The hardy Asters are native to this country but have been greatly improved by English hybridizers, and English gardeners would not plan a garden without them. The improved strains include a better range of color and larger blooms and of these St. Egwin is one of the best and most popular. It is extremely free blooming, the plants being covered in September with pleasing rosy pink flowers. It grows 3 to 4 feet high and establishes itself in any location. Use it to brighten the garden in fall, as well as for the flower-vases. Do not confuse Hardy Asters with the annual China Aster, which comes from seed. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts.

Astilbe (Spiræa or Goat's Beard)

ARENDISI. An improved race, the result of hybridizing many other species. Astilbes are not plentiful as plant quarantines prevent further importations. All through July and August, the blooms appear as fragrant, airy plumes of rose, lilac, white, and salmon-pink. They prefer a partly shaded, moist, rich soil, and are excellent planted at the waterside or in the border, where they furnish the effect and charm peculiar to them. Plants grow 2½ to 3 feet tall.

Arendsi, Pink Pearl. Dense panicles made up of many small, pearl-like, light pink flowers. 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each.

Arendsi, Salland. A tall-growing variety, with flowers of a very distinct red color. 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

Arendsi, Salmon Queen. Exquisite shade of salmon-pink. 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each.

Arendsi, Venus. Bright, deep violet-rose. 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each.

CHINENSIS. Large, terminal, feathery panicles of silvery pink flowers. 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each.

JAPONICA, Queen Alexandra. Beautiful, soft delicate pink blooms. 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each.

Japonica, Gladstone. Immense trusses of pure white flowers. Very popular and well adapted for forcing. Perfectly hardy. 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each.

MOERHEIMI. Enormous spikes of pure white flowers. 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

Collection: One each of above 8 varieties, amounting to \$5.10, for \$4.50, complete. 2 each for \$8; 5 each for \$15.

All names classified according to Standardized Plant Names

Aubrietia (Rock Cress, or False Wall Cress)

Dry or rubble walls (unbound with mortar) are an opportunity for informality, economy, and expression of the garden spirit. The earth-filled crevices will sustain and nourish a delightful and interesting family of creeping or dwarf plants which will produce an effect unattainable by the stonemason or sculptor. One of the best of these crevice plants is *Aubrietia*, dainty and delicately beautiful, forming brilliant sheets and cataracts of blue for many weeks, in charming contrast and combination with the white arabis and yellow alyssum.

PURPUREA. Rich purplish blue blooms on plants 2 to 4 inches high. April. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Buddleia (Butterfly Bush)

A graceful plant resembling a shrub, but as the top usually dies back each winter, it is more correctly classed as a perennial. The very fragrant blooms are of lilac-shape and color, and are borne in trusses 12 to 15 inches long, from June to October. It grows 6 feet tall and will bloom the first year in any well-drained soil. Use as a specimen and for cut-flowers. Named Butterfly Bush because it attracts myriads of butterflies when in bloom; also known as the *Summer Lilac*. 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.



Astilbe Arendsi in the forefront of a shrub border



The backyard is the laboratory and playground for the gardener. Mrs. George A. Patten, Augusta, Maine

Campanula (Bellflower)

One of the most valuable hardy garden flowers, of much variety and form. They are of easy culture, growing well in any good soil. The bloom will last much longer if planted in partial shade. Taller growing varieties should be staked.

CARPATICA (Carpathian Harebell). Large, blue, cup-shaped flowers, 1½ inches across, all summer. Small leaves, forming very neat and dainty clumps, unexcelled for the rock-garden and for edging the border. Easy of culture in any rich, well-drained soil. Prefers sun. Height, 6 to 12 inches. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Carpatica alba. Same as above, but having large white flowers. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

GROSSEKI (Grossck Bellflower). Large, bell-shaped, violet flowers in long racemes all summer. Grows 2 feet tall. Prefers moist, well-drained soil. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

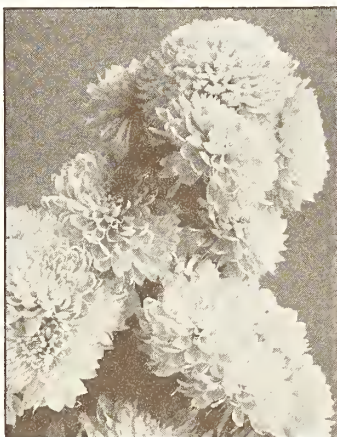
PYRAMIDALIS (Chimney Bellflower). Tall spikes of porcelain-blue flowers in August and continuing for six weeks. This is the tallest of the *Campanulas*, growing 4 to 5 feet high. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Cerastium

TOMENTOSUM (Snow-in-Summer). Noted for its silvery white foliage which at a distance resembles a mantle of snow. During June it is covered with white blooms. No rock-garden is complete without it. The attractive foliage and neat habit also make it invaluable for edging borders. Will grow in any soil and is well adapted to dry, sunny places. Height, 6 inches. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Perennials are always most effective in masses. Use them freely at curves in the path, and with shrubbery.

Irises are among the strongest and hardiest perennials available



Lillian Doty



Mrs. H. Harrison



White Doty

Hardy Chrysanthemums

(Plant in spring only)

From early October until the dull November days, when every other flower in the garden has succumbed to the frosts, the hardy Chrysanthemums hold full sway, unaffected by ordinary frosts and furnishing the last grand finale as the color symphony of the garden ends under a mantle of snow.

Chrysanthemums are preferably planted in spring, as they then become thoroughly established by winter. Even then, a light top cover of straw is advisable for winter protection. They are heavy feeders and require a rich soil. Safe fertilizers are bone-meal and sheep manure. Exhibition blooms may be produced by disbudding.



Chrysanthemums give color until mid-November

The Farr collection includes more than 100 Chrysanthemum varieties. These have been carefully checked over as to their merits and season of bloom. Thirty-six of the best were selected for this year's propagation and listing. No matter what variety you choose it can be depended upon to be one of the best.

Prices on all Chrysanthemums, 30 cts. each; 5 or more of one variety at 22 cts. each; 25 or more of one variety at 16 cts. each—parcel post prepaid. For express add 5 per cent to order total. Shipments exceeding 25 pounds in weight are usually best shipped by express.

SPECIAL NOTE.—The quantity rates of 22 cts. and 16 cts. are applicable only when quantities of one variety are ordered. For example, 5 different Chrysanthemums are not entitled to the quantity rate, and are priced at 30 cts. each, straight and throughout. Five Chrysanthemums of one variety can be assembled with a proportionate saving of time, and are therefore entitled to the quantity rate. This applies to all quantity rates offered in this catalogue.

Standard Early Double-flowering

CHARLES JOLLY. Large, rosy pink flowers, 3 inches across.

CRANFORDIA. Large, deep bronzy yellow blooms, freely produced.

Perennials make an attractive display when grouped in front of a shrub border



Niza



L'Argenteuillais



Acto

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued

FIRELIGHT. Dark red flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. The earliest and best of its color.

GLORY OF SEVEN OAKS. Clear chrome-yellow. The first yellow to bloom. Dwarf.

INGA. Burnt-orange blooms, 2 inches across.

L'ARGENTUILLAIS. Flowers have deep chestnut petals, tipped yellow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Exceptionally long and free bloomer. Excellent for massing.

MME. MARQUIS. Large, blush-white blooms, turning to pure white, with cream center. With us the first variety to bloom.

NORMANDIA. Large, early, delicate pink flowers. Dwarf.

NIZA. Soft shell-pink. Dainty and dwarf.

TINTS OF GOLD. Yellow shaded red—general bronzy effect. Very early and lasting bloomer.

30 cts. each; 1 plant of each, \$2.75; 3 of each, \$7;
5 of each, \$9

Single-flowering

ALICE HOWELL. Rich orange-yellow. A most attractive early 'Mum.

IDA CATHARINE SKIFF. Brilliant bronzy amber blooms $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across on long stems. Fine for cutting. Early.

KATE CARTER. Large old-rose. Midseason.

MRS. W. E. BUCKINGHAM. Bloom large, of exquisite shade of pink. One of the best for cutting.

MRS. W. H. WAITE. Opens soft pink, turning to pure white. Strong clusters of blooms 3 inches across. Midseason.

STANLEY VEN. Lovely rose color, with yellow center. A mass of lasting color about October 15.

30 cts. each; 1 plant of each, \$1.75; 3 of each, \$4.50;
5 of each, \$5.50

**Improved
Pompon Chrysanthemums**

BRILLIANT ORANGE. Large, double, brilliant orange blooms.

CAPTAIN COOK. Large, early, deep rose-pink blooms on long stems. Fine for cutting.

MRS. H. HARRISON. One of the best. Large, early, delicate pink blooms on long stems. A mass of bloom about October 15.

MRS. NELLIE KLERIS. An improved Lillian Doty of deep pink color and vigorous growth. One of the largest early Pompons.

SHAKER LADY. Large, double, bright Tyrian-pink bloom, with incurved petals, creamy tipped.

30 cts. each; 1 plant of each, \$1.45; 3 of each, \$4;
5 of each, \$5

Standard Pompons

ACTO. Bright rose bloom, with incurved petals.

LELIA. Scarlet-bronze blooms almost maroon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across.

LILLIAN DOTY. The finest pink. Exceptionally vigorous, producing several blooms to the spray.

NOVEMBER GOLD. Deep yellow. One of the best of its color for late season.

QUINOLA. Golden yellow. Strong, upright growth. Little earlier than November Gold.

SARAH TOWNSEND. Golden bronze. Medium height. An exquisite late bloomer.

WESTERN BEAUTY. Large, deep rose-pink blooms. Medium height. Midseason. Very fine.

WHITE DOTY. Pure milk-white. Each stem bears six to eight perfect blooms. The best mid-season white.

30 cts. each; 1 plant of each, \$2.30; 3 of each, \$6;
5 of each, \$7.50

Chrysanthemums and Anemones should never be planted in the fall. Put them out in the spring

Small Buttons

GOLDEN WEST. Bright yellow. A mass of color about October 25 and will furnish flowers until early December.

LITTLE BOB. Maroon. Very neat, medium-dwarf grower. Early.

MINTA. Soft pale lavender. Plants are rather tall, but support the bloom-clusters well.

NEW YORK. Bud dark red, opening to bronze. Excellent free-blooming sort. Strong growth. Midseason.

30 cts. each; 1 plant of each, \$1.20; 3 of each, \$3.25; 5 of each, \$4

United States Department of Agriculture Seedlings

We recommend them for their extreme hardiness and their habit of blooming before frost. The Harvard Botanical Garden of Cambridge, Mass., claims them to be the hardiest in their collection.

ARLINGTON. Large, single blooms of attractive bright shade of pink. Very free bloomer.

COLUMBIA. Single canary-yellow; semi-dwarf.

MT. VERNON. Large, semi-double garnet blooms, with bright yellow center.

POTOMAC. Large, semi-double, deep rose-pink. 30 cts. each; 1 plant of each, \$1.20; 3 of each, \$3.25; 5 of each, \$4

The Raggedy Mum Collection

Including a wide range of color, type, and season

Alice Howell
Arlington

Captain Cook
L'Argentuillais

Little Bob
Mrs. H. Harrison

Mrs. Nellie Kleris
Mrs. W. H. Waite

Sarah Townsend
White Doty

One plant of each of these 10 varieties, amounting to \$3, for.....\$2 50
Three plants of each of these 10 varieties, amounting to \$9, for.....6 00
Five plants of each of these 10 varieties, amounting to \$11, for.....8 00
Ten plants of each of these 10 varieties, amounting to \$22, for.....15 00

Coreopsis (Tickseed)

LANCEOLATA. Golden yellow, daisy-like blooms, 2 to 3 inches across. This popular variety should be in every garden because of its many good qualities. It is a mass of gold from June until frost, and its long stems make it invaluable for cut-flowers. Plant near delphiniums and Shasta daisy. Prefers sunlight and a rich, damp soil. Height, 3 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

VERTICILLATA (Threadleaf). Small, yellow-flowered species with finely cut foliage. Blooms all summer. Height, 2 ft. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.



Garden of Mrs. Joseph S. Huntington, Lyme, Conn. Border of Farr's hardy plants, Iris pallida dalmatica and Queen of May; Forget-me-nots; Hardy Garden Pinks; Delphiniums.

Chelone (Turtlehead)

LYONI. Attractive rose-purple flowers somewhat resembling the snapdragon, from mid-August through September. The Shasta daisy makes an effective foreground companion. Easy of culture but thrives best in moist, semi-shaded locations. Height, 2 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Dianthus (Hardy Pink)

ALLWOODI (New Everblooming Hardy Pink). Each year not more than five new and better perennials are to be added to the Better Perennial List. *Dianthus Allwoodi* has been under observation for some time and is now available in commercial quantity. It is a most important and permanent addition. The plants are thoroughly hardy and bloom continuously from early spring until late fall, and the flowers are much more substantial and larger than the old type of hardy Pinks. Their long stems and delicious clove-like fragrance makes them unusually suitable for cutting. One of the best plants for the rockery. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

DELTOIDES (Maiden Pink). A charming creeping species with a profusion of small, single, rosy pink flowers from June till August. Especially adapted for the rock-garden and edging the border. Prefers a sunny, well-drained location. Height, 8 in. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Deltoides alba. Same as above, but with white flowers. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Avail yourselves of our landscape service in the arrangement of perennial gardens

Farr's Hybrid Delphiniums

Perennial Larkspurs

The improved Delphinium of today is a grand and stately plant. Its tall spires of bloom, rising to a height of 5 to 6 feet, supply our gardens with a wealth of blue that would be sadly lacking were it not for these magnificent plants.

No other flowers combine so many varied shades of this lovely color, the rarest in the garden. The soft azure of the forget-me-not, the rich blue of the gentian, and the deep sapphire and royal purple hues, all are represented, and form a brilliant setting to the small, white, gold or black-centered petals, while over all this is suffused a beautiful rose iridescence impossible to describe.

In whatever situation they are placed, whether at the rear of the border, among shrubbery, or in groups along walks and drives, they are equally effective, always exciting the utmost admiration, and one can hardly say enough in praise of these useful plants.

It would be difficult to say which one admires most—some of the new single types, with their very tall, vigorous growth and their very long, beautifully formed spikes, the individual flowers sometimes measuring over 2 inches in diameter, with a center eye of changing black or pure white, or the large, semi-double blooms, with an outer set of petals of various shades of blue and an inner set of petals of a contrasting shade, with conspicuous brown, black, or white centers, and occasionally, here and there, one that is full double.

CULTURE.—For the best results, they require a soil that is well enriched and deeply cultivated. The choice European varieties sometimes suffer in our hot, dry climate, and they should be given a good supply of water. A good mulching is beneficial in a dry time, or the ground may have an undergrowth of dwarf, shallow-rooting plants to furnish a protection from the hot sun. If the spikes are cut down as soon as they have finished blooming, others will spring up in their place, prolonging the season of bloom from June to November. They are perfectly hardy and may be planted at any time in spring or fall, unless too much advanced in growth. All Delphiniums are likely to be attacked by a fungus at the crown during extremely hot weather, perfectly healthy plants suddenly wilting and dying, and the loss of a small percentage of plants is to be expected. This may be checked by Niagara All-in-One Dust.

WYOMISSING HYBRIDS. Semi-double and single. Azure-blue, dark blues, deep sapphires, superb amethysts, turquoises, and rich garnets; there are also pastel shades of blue and pink, suggesting color combinations of Copenhagen pottery. We have spent years in careful selection to get this fine strain. Height, 2 to 6 ft. 40 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 20 cts. each.

BELLADONNA. Beautiful shade of sky-blue. Height, 3 to 4 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

FORMOSUM. The old-fashioned dark blue Larkspur, a free bloomer and one of the most reliable. 2 to 3 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

GRANDIFLORA chinensis. A distinct dwarf species with finely cut foliage, bearing spikes of medium-sized, brilliant, deep blue flowers in great profusion all summer. Height, 1½ to 2 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Dicentra

FORMOSA. Dwarf-growing plants, with beautiful, finely cut foliage, and pink flowers of the same shape as Bleeding-Heart, from April to August. Its habit is very neat, making it well adapted for rockeries. Height, 1 ft. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each; 25 or more at 30 cts. each.

SPECTABILIS (Bleeding-Heart). One of the most showy old-fashioned flowers. The rosy crimson, heart-shaped blooms are produced in sprays along the stems from April to June. Fine for the border or among shrubbery. Forces well as a pot plant. Likes rich, light soil in either sunny or shady locations. Height, 1½ to 2 ft. 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each; 25 or more at 50 cts. each.



Three winners—Wyomissing Hybrid Delphiniums and one of Farr's stenographers

All Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, are 30c. each; 5 or more of one kind at 22c. each; 25 or more of one kind at 16c. each—parcel post prepaid. Less than 5 of a variety at the single price. Example—5 different perennials will cost 30c. each; 5 perennials of one name or kind will cost 22c. each.



Digitalis purpurea gloxiniaeflora

Digitalis (Foxglove)

PURPUREA gloxiniaeflora. Purple bell-shaped flowers on long spikes 3 to 6 feet tall. Flowers open slowly as the impulse to bloom moves upward during June and July. Heavy feeders. Require rich soil. Prefer shaded locations but will grow in full sunlight if soil is moist. 2 to 3 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Purpurea gloxiniaeflora rosea. Same as the above with pink flowers. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Purpurea gloxiniaeflora alba. Same as the above with white flowers. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

Almost every mail brings a few inquiries as to which perennials will bloom profusely and steadily over a long period of time. The Gaillardias are first on the list of hardy plants which possess this desirable quality. Neither do they rank so far from first in the qualities of beauty and utility. They start blooming with the peonies in May and end

with the frosts and the chrysanthemums. In the meantime, they endure and frequently overcome the poorest locations, the severest drought, and the worst neglect. The flower is of the daisy and coropsis type, with better structure and color, and possesses unusual lasting qualities when cut. The large brown center is surrounded with scarlet or crimson petals, fringed with orange or yellow—no two blooms are exactly alike—and they range from 2 to 4 inches in diameter. The plants are from 1½ to 2 feet in height. For best results, dig the soil deeply, fertilize, cultivate, and remove blooms as they fade. Winter protection and watering during dry spells are not necessary. Use Gaillardias for beds and borders and as cut-flowers for table or market. Try them where other things will not grow.

ARISTATA grandiflora. The best of the Gaillardia species. The improved Wyomissing strain is the result of collecting seeds from choice plants which are selected and tagged when in bloom. Each year the strain improves. Height, 1½ to 2 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Geum (Avens)

CHILOENSE, Mrs. Bradshaw. An attractive and valuable plant for the border or rockery, blooming from May to August. Bears double scarlet flowers about 1 inch in diameter with fringed petals. Foliage and seed-pods attractive. Height, 10 to 18 in. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Gypsophila

PANICULATA (Baby's Breath). Light, delicate, cloud-like sprays of minute white flowers, beautiful by themselves, but used mainly to set off and enhance the beauty of other flowers. No cut-flower lover can be without Baby's Breath, and every well-balanced perennial bed or border has a place for it. Blooms in June and July. Height, 2 to 3 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

REPENS. A beautiful trailing species for the rockery, with clouds of small white and pink flowers in July and August. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Helianthemum (Rock, or Sun Rose)

A low-growing evergreen plant forming broad clumps which are hidden by the mass of bloom from July to September. Especially good for rock-work and in the foreground of borders. Height, 8 to 12 in. Mixed Hybrids, 40 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 20 cts. each.

I haven't words to describe the gorgeous display of Iris in bloom now. Such colors in combinations of color I have never dreamed of in flowers.—G. STEEL, M. D., Cambridge, Md.

Use intermediate Iris varieties for garden or cut-flowers

Hemerocallis (Yellow Day Lily)

(Greek: Beautiful by day—because the blossoms close at night)

Lemon Lilies (*Hemerocallis flava*), have long been favorites in our gardens, and are always included in any list of the most popular hardy plants. All of the varieties of *Hemerocallis* are desirable and beautiful. The plants are perfectly hardy, thriving in almost any location, and look particularly well naturalized along streams or on moist banks. They have been much improved of late and many new hybrids have been introduced which are more richly colored and much larger than the original form, blooming profusely and lasting a long time when cut.

AURANTIACA. A species of recent introduction, with very large, deep orange flowers, shaded brown. One of the finest hardy plants. July. Height, 2 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

***DR. REGEL.** Dark yellow flowers in June and July. Height 2 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

***FLAVA MAJOR.** Sweet-scented, full, clear yellow flowers in June. Larger than the plain Flava. Height, 2½ ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

FLORHAM. A fine hybrid of American origin, with very large, soft yellow flowers, beautifully frilled. One of the very best. June. Height, 3 ft. 30c. each; 5 or more at 22c. each; 25 or more at 16c. each.

***FULVA** (Tawny Day Lily). Coppery orange, shaded crimson. Good for naturalizing. July. Height, 3 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Fulva kwanso flore-pleno (Double Orange Day Lily). Double deep orange flowers, shaded crimson, of great substance, remaining longer in bloom than any other variety. June and July. Height, 4 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

***LUTEOLA.** A cross between *H. aurantiaca* major and *H. Thunbergi*. Fine orange-yellow flowers; large and very free-blooming variety. July. Height, 2½ ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

***OCHROLEUCA.** A cross between *H. citrina* and *H. Thunbergi*. Large, pale lemon-colored flowers on tall stems. July. Height, 3 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

SOVEREIGN. Large, broad-petaled flowers of soft chrome-yellow, shaded brown on the outside. Late June. Height, 2½ ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

THUNBERGI. Much like *H. flava* major but blooms a month later. Height, 3 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

A GROUP OF YELLOW DAY LILIES

Six plants each of the varieties marked with a star (30 plants in all) for \$5, postpaid; 3 of each (15 plants in all), \$3 postpaid; 1 of each (5 plants), \$1.50.

New Hemerocallis

Hybridized and developed by Mr. Farr

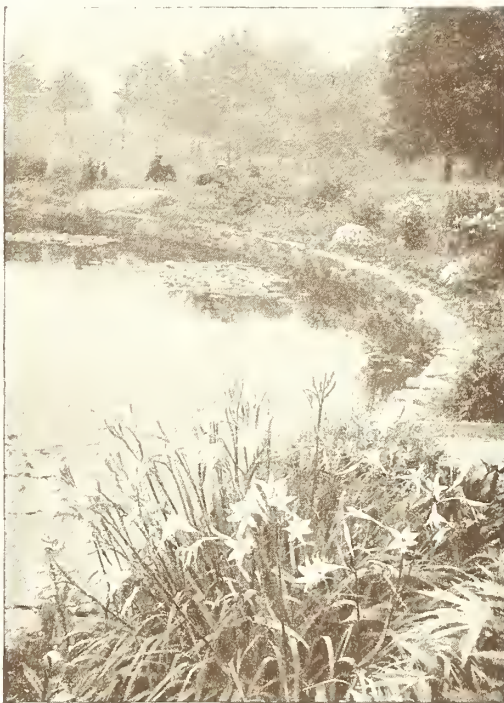
In recent years, Mr. Farr had turned his hand to the hybridization and improvement of the *Hemero-*

callis. From his thousands of seedlings he selected and named about a dozen varieties with the same care and study which he applied to his iris introductions. During 1924, he discarded all but the best five, not because the other seven were poor, but because he wished to introduce only a very few *Hemerocallis* and wanted them to stand as "best" for many years. A few of them can be spared for 1926 shipment, as follows: Prices include parcel post delivery.

CITRONELLA. Bright sulphur-yellow (18-5), flowers 3 inches in diameter; profuse bloomer. Height, 4½ ft. \$1.50 each.

LEMON QUEEN. Flowers lemon-yellow (21-1), bell-shaped, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, with twisted, narrow petals. Height, 4 ft. \$1.50 each.

MANDARIN. Bell-shaped, lemon-yellow (21-2), recurved, blooms from July 15 to August 1. Height, 4 ft. \$2 each.



Hemerocallis looks well along streams or moist banks

Farr's Iris Collections are low-priced because of quantity production

HEMEROCALLIS, continued

GOLCONDA. Very deep chrome-yellow (20-3), extremely large (6 inches across) flowers, widely expanded, from July 20 to August 5. Height, 4½ to 5 ft. \$2 each.

OPHIR. Extremely large (5 inches across), dark golden yellow (36-2) blooms; might be called a hardy form of *H. aurantiaca major*. Height, 3½ to 4 ft. \$2 each.

Memorial Collection: One each of the above *Hemerocallis*, amounting to \$9, for \$7.50 complete—parcel post prepaid.

Hemerocallis citrina

Farr's New Hybrids

This is a very handsome Chinese species, with beautiful light lemon-colored flowers, borne on very tall, slender stems 4½ to 5 feet in height. The flowers in the species have the fault of not opening well, but by crossing these with one of the large-flowered kinds, a strain with much larger and more widely expanded flowers of most perfect form and great durability has been obtained. They are the latest of all to bloom, continuing until September. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Heuchera (Alum Root)

One of the most desirable perennials of dwarf growth. It forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped leaves from which spring numerous wiry stems about 1½ feet high, which bear small, bell-shaped flowers from May to September. Excellent for the front row of a perennial border and for the rock-garden, and light and graceful for cutting. Native to New Mexico and Arizona, but hardy up to Canada and drought resistant. Thrives in shade or sun and in any ordinary soil.

BRIZOIDES. A developed hybrid strain with bright rose to pink flowers. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 35 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each.

SANGUINEA. Bright coral-red bells. Height, 1 to 1½ ft. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 35 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each.

Sanguinea alba. Dwarf, compact plant, with panicles of white flowers, giving a delicate, airy effect. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.



Our Manager is proud of the garden in which he has *Aquilegias*, *Delphiniums*, *Campanulas*, *Physostegia*, rare *Iris*es and *Peonies*

Hibiscus

(Mallow Marvel; Swamp Rose; Sea Hollyhock)

A tall perennial, sending up each year strong 4 to 6-foot leafy canes which bear at their summit, large, hollyhock-like flowers of pink, red, white, and crimson, 4 to 8 inches across, and very showy. They are useful by themselves as specimens, or in groups in the back of perennial borders and in front of shrubbery. At their very best in moist locations, but will thrive most anywhere else. Bloom during August and September.

CRIMSON EYE (*H. oculiroseus*). Flowers of immense size (8 to 12 inches), pure white with a center of deep velvety crimson. Originally found in a New Jersey swamp and introduced in 1894. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

HYBRIDS (Mallow Marvels). Wonderfully improved new varieties of the richest colors and with enormous flowers frequently measuring 8 to 12 inches in diameter. They are perfectly hardy and thrive in dry or wet ground. Can be supplied in Pink and Red, also in mixture of Pink, Red, White, and Crimson. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Hollyhocks

No hardy garden is complete without these old and dependable favorites. They appeal to sentiment and to our appreciation of the picturesque. Their colossal spikes of bloom, 6 to 8 feet high, produce a bold and stately effect when mingled among shrubs, in the background of the hardy border, or in specimen clumps. They prefer deep rich soil and full sun. Once established, they take care of themselves and there are Hollyhocks which have received little or no human care for fifty years. Bloom during July and August, thus preceding their companions, the Hibiscus.

DOUBLE. In mixed colors only—White, 'Rose, Crimson, Yellow, etc. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

SINGLE. In mixed colors only. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Iberis (Hardy Candytuft)

SEMPERVIRENS (Evergreen Candytuft). A native of the Isle of Crete (once named Candy or Candia). This delightful, robust little plant spreads its shrubby stems over the ground in a thick, evergreen mat 9 to 12 inches high, and bears heads of white flowers in April and May. A charming companion to Moss Pink (*Phlox subulata*), either in the border foreground or in the rockery. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

The collection prices given for most perennials offer distinct value to the gardener

Important changes—Farr prices now include parcel post charges. For express, add 5 per cent of order total

Lavandula (Lavender)

OFFICINALIS (*L. vera*). Sweet lavender is a shrubby perennial 1½ feet high, with grayish green foliage, which, from July to September, is surmounted by flowering stems bearing whorls of small blue flowers. The pleasant aromatic odor of the leaves has long made it a garden favorite, and many old linen and bridal chests exude the faint and delightful aroma of sweet lavender. Useful as a foreground plant in borders. Requires winter protection north of Philadelphia. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Lilies, Hardy Varieties

With the exception of *Lilium candidum*, which seems to prefer an open position, most Lilies thrive best when planted in a semi-shaded situation where the ground can be kept cool and moist by the protection of shrubs and a carpet of lawn-grass cuttings. Planted among shallow-rooting perennials or rhododendrons, they find a congenial situation, both as to soil and shelter. The bulbs should be planted from 6 to 8 inches deep, with a little sand or sphagnum moss under the base of each one. Japanese Lilies do not arrive until about December 1, sometimes too late for fall delivery; in such cases, orders will be held until time for spring planting, which will produce bloom the same season.

CANDIDUM (Madonna Lily). The very fragrant, pure white, trumpet-shaped flowers, 3½ to 5 inches long, are borne horizontally, six to twenty-five in a head, on tall, erect, leafy stems 3 to 4 feet high, during late June and July. They are very effective if planted with delphiniums, or in small clumps in the perennial border or in front of shrubbery, but not in large masses. One of our very best cut-flowers. Plant in a well-drained soil. Manure improves the bloom but must not be in contact with the bulbs. Sand, peat, or leaf-mold will help lighten the soil. Keep the ground cool and moist with a cover of peat or leaf-mold. The largest bulbs available are grown in northern France; cheaper bulbs, grown in southern France, will not endure outside planting. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 45 cts. each; 25 or more at 35 cts. each.

Japanese Lilies

AURATUM (Goldband Lily). Very large flowers, with six ivory-white petals spotted crimson, and a broad yellow band throughout the center of each; red anthers. Blooms in July and August. Plant 9 to 12 inches deep and mulch each year; does not like lime but add humus or rotted leaves. Height, 3 ft. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 45 cts. each; 25 or more at 40 cts. each.

SPECIOSUM album. Large flowers, with pure white petals of great substance, having a greenish band through the center of each. Blooms in August and September. Height, 2 to 3 ft. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 45 cts. each; 25 or more at 40 cts. each.

JAPANESE LILIES, continued

Speciosum magnificum. The most magnificent of all the Speciosum Lilies in color, form, and size. Resembles Melpomene, but is deeper in color—a rich ruby-carmine, margined white. Blooms in August and September. Height, 4 to 5 ft. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 45 cts. each; 25 or more at 40 cts. each.

Speciosum rubrum. Very showy rose-colored flowers, heavily spotted crimson and varying in depth of color, are borne in August and September. Height, 2 to 3 ft. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 45 cts. each; 25 or more at 40 cts. each.

European Lilies

REGALE (*L. myriophyllum*). A magnificent Lily from western China, with very large, trumpet-shaped flowers of waxy white, shaded pink, tinged with canary-yellow at the base of the petals. It is perfectly hardy, thriving almost anywhere, but is a lover of loam and sunshine. One of the easiest and most satisfactory Lilies to grow. Height, 4 to 5 ft. Blooming size bulbs, \$1 each; 5 or more at 85 cts. each.



Lilium candidum (Madonna Lily)

On shipments weighing more than 25 lbs. we reserve the right to ship by express for 5% additional



Delphiniums, Miss Lingard Phlox and Hardy Pinks as grown by Miss Fannie L. Brent, Hinsdale, Ill.

Lobelia (Indian Paint Brush)

CARDINALIS (Cardinal Flower). Our most showy native perennial. It is of easy culture, and when moved from its moist habitat it takes kindly to dry soil. If cultivated, it attains greater height and longer spikes of flame than it ever achieves in the wild. Bears rich, fiery cardinal flowers on 2 to 3-foot spikes from July until September, often as many as eighteen spikes to a plant. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Limonium (Sea Lavender)

LATIFOLIUM. A graceful and valuable plant for the rockery or border, with spreading panicles of small, everlasting, purplish blue flowers, which rise from a rosette of large, glossy leathery leaves. The flowers may be dried for winter decoration. Blooms June and July. Height, 1 to 2 ft. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Linum (Perennial Flax)

PERENNE. Erect-growing plants, bearing a great profusion of small, azure-blue flowers in June and July. A dainty, yet showy perennial, excellent in either rock-garden or perennial border. Height, 1 to 1½ ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Monarda (Oswego Tea)

DIDYMA, Cambridge Scarlet. Next to the scarlet lobelia, the most brilliant of our wild flowers, growing along the banks of streams and lighting up the dark corners of the woods. While native to moist surroundings, it thrives in the perennial border. Should be planted against a dark background. Blooms from July to September. Height, 3 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Myosotis (Forget-me-not)

SCORPIOIDES (*M. palustris*). The true perpetual blue forget-me-not. A well-known low-growing plant of creeping habit, thriving in dry or moist situations, and especially fine for the edges of ponds and waterways where it frequently invades the water and sets, like water-lilies; also fine for the rockery. The small dark blue flowers, with yellow throat, are borne all summer, and frequently a late fall bloom appears. Height, 9 in. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Oenothera (Evening Primrose)

MISSOURIENSIS. The very fragrant, golden yellow flowers, sometimes 5 inches across, resemble a poppy and are borne from June to August. Beautiful when planted in mass in front of shrubbery. Requires a deep, rich, moist soil. Height, 1 to 2 ft. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 20 cts. each.

Pachysandra (Japanese Spurge)

TERMINALIS. One of the best ground-covers for shrub borders or under evergreens and large trees, where grass will not grow. It forms a carpet of rich green, 8 to 10 inches high, and is covered with greenish white flowers in spring. A plant of neat habit, that does not spread beyond easy control. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Physalis (Chinese Lantern Plant)

FRANCHETI. Valuable for its bright, orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits in fall. **When cut and dried, they make an effective winter decoration in the home.** Plants attain a height of 1½ feet, with small white flowers in May and good foliage all summer. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Platycodon

(Balloon Flower; Japanese Bellflower)

The common name comes from the balloon-shaped buds which are fully as attractive as the open star-shaped flowers. A popular variety for the old-fashioned garden and good for cutting.

GRANDIFLORUM. Large, showy blue flowers, 2½ inches across, are produced on the tips of each branch from June until September, in full sun. Plant of branching habit attaining a height of 1½ to 2 feet. Good for border planting or in the rock-garden. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Grandiflorum album. A white variety of the above. Plant together for pleasing contrast. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Most shipments exceeding 25 lbs. will be shipped by express



Border of Hardy Phlox

Phlox

After spring has passed, and just before the fall bloom appears, Grandmother's old favorite, the Phloxes, take command of the garden. Phlox are divided into two groups—those that bloom in May and June (*Suffruticosa*) and the more important and taller group that blooms in midsummer (*Decussata*). Both are native to America, and really, the Phloxes are one of the few popular perennials which can be termed an all-American flower. The fragrant blooms cover a wide range of color and are borne in large heads or clusters at the tips of the stems. Recent improvements have greatly increased the size of the heads and of the individual flowers.

In the Farr trial-garden there are more than 140 varieties under observation. In order to list only the best and thus carry out our policy of Better Plants, we have discarded more than 90 varieties. Those here offered, are the best of their respective colors and exist in a good supply of strong, husky, field-grown plants.

CULTURE.—Phloxes are gross feeders. While they will grow and bloom almost anywhere, best results are obtained in rich soil and adding plenty of moisture during the bloom season. They thrive in partial shade, where the colors are brighter, but prefer the open sunlight. Their natural season of bloom is in July and August, but by pinching out the tops of part of the plants before the buds have formed, they will bloom much later and form many branches. This process may be repeated several times, if desired, throwing the blooming season into the late fall. They should be divided and replanted at least every third year, as, after the clumps become closely crowded, the trusses and blooms are inclined to deteriorate.

In wet seasons, the foliage of the Phlox is sometimes attacked by mildew, and in dry seasons, in some localities, by red spider, which is immediately detected by the lower leaves becoming a rusty brown. The effective remedy in both cases is the use of Niagara All-in-One Dust.

Phlox may be planted any time from early to late fall, even when in bloom.

Uses. Plant Phlox for bold and striking mass effects. Their great range of color offers many possibilities. Use dwarf varieties for borders and taller ones for backgrounds. They are the garden's backbone of color during July and August, when the hot sun discourages other bloom of less vigorous plants.

SPECIAL NOTE. The quantity rates of 22 and 16 cts. are applicable only when quantities of one variety are ordered. For example, orders for 5 different Phloxes are not entitled to the quantity rate and are priced at straight catalogue each rates. Five Phloxes of one variety can be assembled with a proportionate saving of time and are therefore entitled to the quantity rate.

Early-Flowering (*Phlox suffruticosa*)

MAGNIFICENCE. A profusion of lavender bloom in late May and June, makes this Phlox desirable for large masses. Foliage long and narrow. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

MISS LINGARD. White blooms, with faint lilac eye, are borne very freely in June and continue for several weeks. One of the best for massing. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Perennials make an attractive display when grouped in front of a shrub border

Late-Flowering (*Phlox decussata*)

BARON VON DEDEM. Brilliant cerise flowers about July 10. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

DR. CHARCOT. Violet blooms, shading to white at center, about July 1. Dwarf. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL. A delicate shade of salmon, changing to pink in the center. Large trusses. 40 cts. each; 5 or more at 35 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each.

EUGENE DANZANVILLIERS. Large trusses of a lovely soft lilac-blue, shading to a white center and border. The coloring is very dainty and decidedly different from that of any other variety. A very free bloomer, beginning July 1 and continuing several weeks. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

EUROPE. Large, perfect trusses of white flowers with bright crimson eye. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

FERNAND CORTEZ. Deep crimson, overlaid coppery bronze. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

FRAU ANTON BUCHNER. The finest pure white. Strong habit; large flowers; perfect form. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

FRAULEIN G. VON LASSBURG. Very large, fine white flower. Tall grower. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

GENERAL VAN HEUTZ. Intensely brilliant salmon-red, with a white eye. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

HENRI MURGER. Purest white, with deep rose center; handsome truss. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

INDEPENDENCE. White compact truss; early and free bloomer. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

JOSEPHINE GERBEAUX. Large white flower, with big brilliant crimson eye. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

MME. PAUL DUTRIE. The large blooms are a very soft, delicate shade of orchid-pink. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

PAUL FLICHE. A dwarf variety, with large, soft rose flowers and deep rose center. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

PHARAON. Large, clear lilac-rose blooms, with a big white center. Very fine. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

ROSENBERG. Fine trusses and immense flowers of rich carmine-violet, with blood-red eye. 30c. ea.; 5 or more at 22c. ea.; 25 or more at 16c. ea.

WILLIAM RAMSEY. Bright rosy purple—the best of its color. From a distance it looks dark red. 30c. ea.; 5 or more at 22c. ea.; 25 or more at 16c. ea.

Phlox subulata (Moss Pinks)

SUBULATA lilacina. A creeping variety with moss-like, evergreen foliage, completely hidden in early spring with masses of soft lilac blooms. Very desirable in the rockery and for covering banks and bare spaces. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Subulata rosea. Same as above, with bright rose-colored blooms. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Plumbago

LARPENTÆ. Small flowers of deep blue, gradually turning violet, are profusely borne in dense heads on shrubby, branching, red stems, forming persistent leafy tufts from 6 to 12 inches high. Excellent for edging in both the herbaceous border and the rockery on account of its brilliant color and neat habit. A hardy perennial of easy culture in warm, light soil and full sun. Requires a cover of leaves during winter. Blooms from mid-August to frosts, and one of the few and best autumn blues. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Papaver orientale (Oriental Poppy)

There are few hardy perennials which equal the Oriental Poppy for size and barbaric brilliancy in coloring. Standing out in bold relief against a background of green, they command instant attention, and a mass of them in bloom is a never to be forgotten sight. Colors range from silvery white to deep maroon, with scarlet predominating. Many varieties have black blotches and all have prominent bluish black stamens in the heart of the large cup-shaped flowers, which are sometimes 8 to 9 inches in diameter.

They are very hardy, and, once established, are one of the most permanent features of the garden, seeming to thrive in any good garden soil. **The one important thing to remember is to transplant them only during their dormant season, which is August and September,** at which time they are easily handled and may be shipped long distances with perfect safety. After September they start into active growth again, preparatory to next season's bloom, and should not be disturbed. Mulch with leaves or straw the first year after planting. Order during spring and summer so as to be in line for August shipment.

If the flowers are cut in the early morning, or at evening, as the buds are about to open, and the outer green calyx removed, they will last a long time in water. This trait makes them valuable in decorative work where strong color effects are desired. Fall delivery only. **Order early.**

APRICOT QUEEN. Large, apricot-colored flowers. An unusual shade. 45 cts. each; 5 or more at 35 cts. each.

In northern sections nature provides for many fall-blooming perennials by having them bloom earlier than in the South

PAPAYER ORIENTALE, continued

CERISE BEAUTY. Large flowers of a beautiful shade of cerise-pink, with blood-crimson center and glittering black blotches. 45 cts. each; 5 or more at 35 cts. each.

MAHONY. Deep mahogany-maroon—a color rarely found in perennials. 45 cts. each; 5 or more at 35 cts. each.

MRS. PERRY. An unusual shade of orange-apricot, distinct and striking. Combines well with light blue flowers, either in the garden or for cutting. 45 cts. each; 5 or more at 35 cts. each.

ROYAL SCARLET. Unusually large flowers of very brilliant scarlet, with blotches of black. Groups of several plants add a brilliancy to the border that no other perennial can give. 45 cts. each; 5 or more at 35 cts. each.

Primula (Primrose)

Have you ever experienced the joy of coming unexpectedly upon a mass of English Primroses in a shady nook in the garden? The gay, lacy flowers, on graceful stems 6 to 8 inches high, are among the most attractive of our hardy perennials in May and June. Primulas prefer a rich, well-drained soil which is shaded for a good part of the day. After flowering, much of the foliage disappears for a few weeks, but new growth is made each fall. Feeding with liquid manure will increase the size and quality of the blooms.

Extracts from a letter by a Haverford (Pa.) customer, who possesses the best Primula planting we have ever seen:

I grew Primulas for years and lost the plants with great regularity, except some that I naturalized by a small stream. Our climate is too warm for them unless they are grown in half-shade or in a moist spot.

Finally we took out the soil to a depth of one foot and made a bed of good rich earth, not too light in quality, and mixed with cow-manure. The top layer had bone-meal and earth from the compost heap. I add a little fine soil when they are worked, and they are always watered in a drought.

In the spring, and when the new leaves are coming out in the fall, a watering with weak manure water is essential, and it pays to keep the leaves clean from weeds and their own decaying fragments. Windy places are not suitable, any more than full sun.

VERIS Hybrids. Our hybrids include various shades of buff, orange, and red, as well as lilac, purple, and crimson. Combinations of these colors make a striking display in spring. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Rudbeckia (Coneflower)

PURPUREA (Giant Purple Coneflower). Reddish purple flowers with prominent, large, brown, cone-shaped center—an unusual color effect. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and blooms from July to October. A splendid variety for cutting as the flower-stems are very stiff and stand up well. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Salvia

AZUREA (Blue Meadow Sage). Attractive sky-blue flowers, similar to Scarlet Sage in structure, and grey-green foliage which is slightly fragrant. Grows 3 to 4 feet high and blooms in August and September. Effective when planted as a background for pink phlox, or fine to use in groups when height is desired. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Saponaria (Soapwort)

OCYMOIDES splendens. Rock-gardens are here to stay, and their increasing popularity has brought many old-time garden plants into their own. Saponaria, once neglected, now is considered one of the best ten rock plants. The single, rose-pink flowers are borne in clusters from May to August on trailing plants a foot high. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Saxifraga (Saxifrage)

SCHMIDTI. Always a favorite in the rock-garden, both for its lavender-pink flowers in April and for its unusual foliage. The leaves are glaucous and oval, and assume attractive autumn tints. The plants attain a spread of 4 to 6 inches and are fine to use for accent where contrast in foliage is desired. Prefers a moist, well-drained soil and partial shade. Looks well when used as an outcrop between large stones. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 35 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each.

Scabiosa (Pin-Cushion Flower)

Desirable border plant, succeeding in any well-drained soil. Flowers are excellent for cutting and keep for a long time in water. We can recommend them highly for old-fashioned gardens. Protect with leaves in winter.

CAUCASICA (Blue Bonnet). Soft lavender-blue flowers, 2 inches in diameter, on long stems 2 feet high from June to September. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. ea.

JAPONICA. A Japanese variety with clear blue flowers, similar in habit of growth to the above variety. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Sedum (Stonecrop)

Truly one of the most useful group of plants for the rock-garden. There are two distinct types, the low, dwarf varieties, useful among rocks, on stone walls, and along walks, and the erect-growing sorts, which attain a height of 1½ to 2 feet. For rock-gardens and walls, use masses of several varieties, as the contrast in foliage is most interesting. All Sedums thrive in any soil and withstand drought well. The flowers are desirable in midsummer, when few other rock-plants are in bloom.

Farr's Special Iris Collection will provide attractive features for your May gardens

Dwarf Sedums

ALBUM. Small, dark green leaves; white flowers in July and August. Height, 3 in. Good for dry walls. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

KAMTSCHATICUM (Orange Stonecrop). Flowers star-shaped, orange-yellow, borne in terminal clusters in July and August. Foliage turns golden yellow in autumn. Height, 3 in. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

SEXANGULARE (Hexagon Stonecrop). Yellow flowers in midsummer. Foliage dark green. Height, 3 in. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

STAHLI. A dwarf, compact species, with crimson-tinted foliage in autumn. One of the best varieties for rock-garden or edging. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

STOLONIFERUM ibericum. A trailing variety, 3 to 6 inches high, with pale purple flowers in July and August. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Erect-growing Type

SPECTABILE, Brilliant. The flowers, which are a deep rosy pink, appear in late August and continue until October. Plants 1½ to 2 feet, with glaucous green foliage. A fine companion for *Veronica longifolia subsessilis* in the herbaceous garden, and useful in rock-gardens. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

A Colony of Sedums: 1 of each, \$1.80; 3 of each, \$4.50; 5 of each, \$6



Sempervivum (Hen and Chickens) are useful in wall crevices and dry places

Sempervivum

(Houseleek; Hen and Chickens)

Another one of the good plants for the rock-garden. The parent plants send out many smaller ones on all sides until they make large clumps. The leaves are thick and glaucous and arranged in rosettes. In midsummer, flowers appear in clusters on a short, thick stem, about 6 inches above the leaves. Useful for carpet bedding in rock-gardens, for crevices, and between stones in walks. Will withstand drought and poor soil conditions.

DOELLIANUM. Small, hairy rosettes of pale green leaves, tinted red at the tips. The panicles of bright red flowers are 4 to 6 inches high in June and July. A variety that will attract attention when grown in large masses. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

GLAUCUM (acuminatum). Rosettes 2 to 3 inches in diameter of grey-green leaves, lightly tipped brown. Flowers pale to bright red, on a short compact panicle, in June and July. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

GLOBIFERUM. Flattened rosettes, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, of grey-green leaves, lightly tipped brown. Pale yellow flowers, ¾ to 1 inch in diameter, in densely hairy panicles 1 foot high in June. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

HIRTUM (cornutum). Italian Houseleek. Leaves grey-green, in small rosettes. Flowers pale yellow. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

TRISTE. Rosettes of green leaves, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with markings of bright red-brown. Flowers red. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

A Colony of Hen and Chickens: 1 of each, \$1.50; 3 of each, \$3.50; 5 of each, \$4.50

Thalictrum (Meadow-Rue)

Hardy plants, valuable for their attractive foliage and very graceful plumose flowers. Foliage colors in the fall and is useful for cutting at all times where an attractive green is needed. Will thrive in partial shade.

AQUILEGIFOLIUM. A fine variety with purple flowers from May until July. Foliage resembles the columbines but lasts much better throughout the summer months. Height, 2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

FLAVUM. Pale yellow flowers on stems 3 to 4 feet tall in July. Desirable for cutting and for the middle section of the hardy border. July. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Please read carefully the second cover page. It will help you to order more economically

May we design an Iris garden or border for you? Write our Landscape Service Department

Tritoma (Kniphofia)

Torch Lily; Red-Hot Poker

PFITZERIANA. An old favorite, blooming from August to October, and sending up 3- to 4-foot spikes of orange-scarlet flowers which are very effective when cut and combined with *Delphinium belladonna*. These plants are not entirely hardy without protection and the most satisfactory way of wintering is to bury the roots in sand in the cellar each fall. Will do well in any good garden soil. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each; 25 or more at 30 cts. each.

Veronica (Speedwell)

Next to the delphiniums, the Veronics are the best of the blue flowers for the hardy garden. They range in color from light to dark blue, and vary from 1 to 4 feet in height. Many varieties bloom at the same time as phlox and present a pleasing contrast when planted in combination. They will thrive in any good garden soil in full sun.

AMETHYSTINA. Short spikes of amethyst-blue flowers in June and July. Plant in large masses for best results. Height, 2 ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

INCANA. Silvery white, dwarf foliage; soft blue flowers in spikes 10 to 12 inches high, in July and August. Very desirable for an edging plant or in the rock-garden when planted in groups. 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

LONGIFOLIA. Long spikes of bright blue flowers in July and August. Height, 2½ ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Longifolia subsessilis. Truly one of the best of our hardy blue flowers. Perfectly hardy and increases in strength and beauty each year. Flowers on spikes 2 feet tall from July to September. Excellent for cutting and should be included in every hardy border. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

SPICATA. Clear blue flowers with purple stamens in July and August. Height, 1½ ft. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Spicata erica. A heather-like Speedwell, with pale pink flowers on spikes 1½ feet tall in June and July. Desirable to combine with other varieties for color contrast. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

VIRGINICA (Great Virginian Speedwell). Flowers white or pale blue, on spikes 2 to 4 feet high, in July and August. Does best in rich soil and full sun. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Blue Veronica for the Garden and Table: 1 of each, \$2.10; 3 of each, \$4.50; 5 of each, \$6.



Veronica spicata or Speedwell is a good low-growing perennial for borders

Vinca (Periwinkle; Trailing Myrtle)

MINOR. A trailing evergreen plant, much used for carpet bedding under evergreens, trees, or shrubs. Will thrive well in deep shade, where other plants fail to grow. Bright lilac-blue flowers in May and June. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

ROSEA. Similar to the above variety, but having pink flowers. 40 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 20 cts. each.

Viola (Tufted Pansy)

CORNUTA. One of the best edging plants for the hardy border. It will bloom from May until October, if care is taken in shearing the plants several times so that they do not go to seed. Flowers resemble small pansies and come in a wide range of colors. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Yucca (Adam's Needle)

FILAMENTOSA. Indispensable for the rock-garden or dry bank. The sword-like foliage and immense branching spikes of drooping, creamy white flowers, 5 to 6 feet in height, cause it to attract attention wherever planted. Use it for accent in the rock-garden or on the edge of shrub plantings. Does better when planted in spring. Native to the South Atlantic States. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each.

Prices include parcel post prepaid. For express, add 5 per cent of order value. 25 or more plants of one variety at 100 rate; 250 or more plants of one variety at 1,000 rate

Reference Table of the More Commonly Grown Perennials

All plants included in this list are priced at 30 cts. each; 5 or more of one variety at 22 cts. each; 25 or more of one variety at 16 cts. each. Parcel post prepaid. For express add 5 per cent

On shipments exceeding 25 lbs. we reserve the right to ship by express

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	COLOR OF BLOOMS	SEASON OF BLOOMS	HEIGHT INCHES	USE	REMARKS
<i>Achillea Millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Red	July-Sept.	24	Border foreground	Succeeds in poor, dry soil
<i>Parnassia palustris</i>	The Pearl	White	All summer	18-24	Cut-flower	Likes moist, rich soil
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>	Chamomile	Yellow	All summer	18	Rock-garden or border	Cut-flower
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Columbine	Red-yellow	May, June	18-24	Natural planting	Shade-growing
<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Fringed Wormwood	White	May, June	18-24	Rock-garden	Good foliage
<i>Artemisia lactiflora</i>	White Mugwort	Cream	September	12-18	Rock-garden or edging	Silver-white foliage
<i>Aster Arden.</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Lavender	October	48	Border background	Very fragrant
<i>Aster cordifolius</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Lavender	Sept., Oct.	30-36	Natural planting	Grows in poor, dry soil
<i>Fachon</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Pale lavender	Sept., Oct.	48	Natural planting	Should have full sun
<i>Fisher's Triumph</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Light lavender	October	18	Rock-garden	Very floriferous
<i>Luteola</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Rosy lilac	October	30-36	Natural planting	Semi-double
<i>Mrs. S. T. Wright</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Rich purple	October	30	Rock-garden	Large flowers
<i>Perry's Favorite</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Pink	September	60	Border background	Semi-double
<i>Ryecroft Pink</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Pink	October	18-24	Cut-flower	Good rock-plant
<i>tataricus</i>	Late fall Aster	Violet	September	36-48	Border background	One of the best
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	Wild Indigo	Dark blue	June	60	Border or rocky	Use with <i>Helianthus Maxi-</i>
<i>Botonia asteroides</i>	False Chamomile	White	Aug., Sept.	24	Border background	Attractive foliage
<i>Centaurea dealbata</i>	Thistle Cornflower	Lilac-pink	June	12-18	Sunny location	Use Hardy Mums in front
<i>macrocephala</i>	Globe Centaurea	Yellow	July, Aug.	36	For cuttings	The seed attracts birds
<i>montana</i>	Cornflower	Blue	July, Aug.	24	Intermediate foreground	Very showy
<i>Chrysanthemum uliginosum</i>	Giant Daisy	White	June-Sept.	36-40	Border background	Good for cutting
<i>maximum, Alaska</i>	Shasta Daisy	White	July, Aug.	24-30	Border and cutting	Thrives most anywhere
<i>maximum, King Edward</i>	Shasta Daisy	White	July, Aug.	30-36	Border and cutting	Burbank's Improved
<i>Clematis Davidiana</i>	Shrubby Clematis	Blue	August	24-36	Plant in masses	For best results, water well
<i>Davidiana, Azure</i>	Shrubby Clematis	Blue	August	24-36	Adapted to shade	Deliciously fragrant
<i>recta alba</i>	Shrubby Clematis	Cream	July, Aug.	24-36	For cutting	Likes moist, lime soil
<i>integrifolia</i>	Shrubby Clematis	Dark blue	June-Aug.	24	Border planting	Large, showy clusters
<i>Echinops Ritro</i>	Globe Thistle	Blue	July	36	Rock-garden or shrub border	Enrich soil each year
<i>Eryngium amethystinum</i>	Sea Holly	Steel-blue	July-Sept.	18-24	Group with shrubs	Very strong grower
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	Joe Pye Weed	Purple	September	48	Along streams	Dry for winter bouquets
<i>Galega officinalis Hartlandi</i>	Goat's Rue	Blue-white	June, July	36	Border background	Requires moisture
<i>Geum atrosanguineum</i>	Avens	Red	May, June	18-24	Border or rock-garden	Resembles sweet pea
<i>Helianthus, Riverton Gem</i>	Sneezeweed	Old-gold	Aug.-Oct.	36	Border background	Prefers moist, sunny spot
<i>Helianthus atrorubens</i>	Hardy Sunflower	Yellow purplish	September	72	Among shrubs	Good for cutting late
<i>H. G. Moon</i>	Hardy Sunflower	Yellow	July-Sept.	48	Border background	Plant with hardy asters
<i>Maximiliani</i>	Hardy Sunflower	Yellow	October	72	Border background	Good for cutting
<i>rigidus</i>	Hardy Sunflower	Yellow	July-Oct.	36	Naturalize	Latest to bloom
<i>Wolley Dod</i>	Hardy Sunflower	Deep yellow	September		Good cut-flower	Divide every two years
						Best for September

	Orange Sunflower	Deep yellow	Aug.-Oct.	24-36	In dry locations	Fine for cutting; long season
<i>Heliothis Pitheriana</i>	Orange Sunflower	Yellow	Aug.-Oct.	24	Cut-flowers	Double flowers
<i>Hosta zinniflora</i>	Plantain Lily	Lavender	July, Aug.	24	Edging plant	Does well in shade
<i>Plantaginea grandiflora</i> ...	Plantain Lily	White	Aug., Sept.	18-24	Good for cutting	Found in all old gardens
<i>Sieboldiana</i>	Plantain Lily	Pale blue	July	18-24	Near water	Do not divide often
<i>Thomas Hogg</i>	Plantain Lily	Blue	July, Aug.	24-30	Edging plant	White margin on leaves
<i>Lathyrus grandiflorus</i>	Everlasting Pea	White-red			To cover terrace	Flowers similar to sweet pea
<i>Liatis pycnostachya</i>	Gayfeather	Purple	Aug.-Oct.	48	Back of white phlox	Succeeds anywhere
<i>Lychnis chalcidonica</i>	Jerusalem Cross	Scarlet	June	36	Old-fashioned garden	All grandmothers know it
<i>viscaria splendens</i>	German Catchfly	Dark rose	May, June	9-12	For edging	Fragrant
<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>	Loosestrife	Yellow	June	24	Will endure shade	Lasts long when cut
<i>Lithrum Salicaria roseum</i> ...	Rose Loosestrife	Rose	July-Sept.	36	Succeeds anywhere	Moisture-loving
<i>Brightness</i>		Pink	Aug., Sept.	36	Rock-garden or border	Endures shade
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Owego Tea	Red	July-Sept.	36	Mass against shrubs	Attracts hummingbirds
<i>Pentstemon Torreyi</i>	Beard Tongue	Scarlet	June-Aug.	36	For cuttings	Unusual coloring
<i>levigatus Digitalis</i>	Beard Tongue	White	June, July	24-36	Fine cut-flower	Combine with color
<i>tubiflorus</i>	Beard Tongue	White	June	24	Fine cut-flower	Mass effect similar to phlox
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	False Dragonhead	Pink	Aug., Sept.	36	Front of shrubs	Re-embles snapdragons
<i>virginiana alba</i>	False Dragonhead	White	Aug., Sept.	36	Either sun or shade	Lasts long when cut
<i>Ranunculus acris fl.-pl.</i>	Double Buttercup	Yellow	May, June	6-12	Naturalizing; rockery	Grows anywhere
<i>Rudbeckia, Autumn Glory</i> ...	Coneflower	Pale yellow	Aug.-Oct.	60	Between shrubs	Good late bloomer
<i>Golden Glow</i>	Coneflower	Yellow	Aug.-Oct.	72	Border b ckg-round	Likes sunny location
<i>Herbstsonne</i>	Coneflower	Yellow	Sept., Oct.	60	Bold masses	Cut for second bloom
<i>Newman</i>	Coneflower	O-ange	Aug.-Oct.	24-30	Cut-flowers	Showy in mass planting
<i>Rays of Gold</i>	Coneflower	Yellow	September	60	Screening purposes	Improved Golden Glow
<i>Saxifraga purpurascens</i>	Megasea	Purple	Apr., May	3-12	Rock-plant	Well-drained soil
<i>yunnanense</i>	Megasea	Lilac	Apr., May	6-12	Rock-plant	Handsome foliage
<i>Solidago aurea</i>	Goldenrod	Yellow	September	50-60	Naturalizing	Use in masses
<i>Stachys grandiflora</i>	Betony	Violet-rose	June, July	15	Rock-garden	Silvery foliage
<i>Stokesia cyanea</i>	Cornflower Aster	Blue	Aug.-Oct.	18	Front of border	Resembles China aster
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Salmon Foam Flower	Salmon	April	12	Edging plant	Likes semi-shade
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i> ...	Spiderwort	Blue	All summer	12-24	Rock-garden	Naturalizes in semi-shade
<i>Miscanthus grac. univittata</i>	Maiden Grass	Grayish brown	Sept., Oct.	60-72	Background	Graceful plumes for cutting
<i>sinensis</i>	Eulalia Grass	Grayish brown	Sept., Oct.	48-60	Along streams	Naturalizes well
<i>sinensis zebrinus</i>	Zebra Grass	Grayish brown	Sept., Oct.	60	For accent points	Striped foliage

SPECIAL NOTE. The quantity rates of 22 and 16 cts. are applicable only when quantities of one variety are ordered. For example, orders for 5 different Phloxes are NOT entitled to the quantity rate and are priced at straight catalogue each rates. Five Phloxes of one variety can be assembled with a proportionate saving of time and are therefore entitled to the quantity rate. This applies to all quantity rates offered in this catalogue.



Lilacs may be made the chief feature in every garden. This group furnished by Farr is in Wyomissing

Lilacs, "The Flower that Washington Loved"

Lilacs make a sentimental appeal to all Americans familiar with the old-time gardens of town and country. Lilac-time is spring-time at its best. When the air is filled with far-flung fragrance, what more delicate token can one bring to a friend or sweetheart than "just a bunch of Lilacs"?

At Mt. Vernon are Lilacs of an age and size which indicate their existence in the days of Tory and Whig. In the gardens of our grandmothers are the Lilacs which aroused childhood admiration. Now we have a new race and strain of Lilacs which bloom at an earlier age, bear giant trusses, and produce rare and novel colors.

Most of the many beautiful hybrid forms included in this race and strain were obtained by Lemoine, from crosses of the common Lilac with early-flowering Asiatic species. One who has not seen them would hardly believe the wonderful results of these crosses. The trusses have been greatly enlarged; many of them have full, double flowers of great size. The range of colors has been greatly extended, varying from white and creamy white to soft shades of pink and rose, soft blues, violets and heliotropes, deep purple-crimson, and dark purple-garnet.

Blooming Age. The old-fashioned or common Lilac attains considerable age before blooming. The French hybrid Lilacs bloom at a much earlier age, and more freely. It is not unusual for one-year-old cuttings to throw bloom-buds, and quite common to find beautiful trusses on two-year-old plants.

Planting Size. Unfortunately, plants of this desirable strain have never been plentiful in this country and, since the quarantine on foreign importations, the demand exceeds the supply. Therefore, in French hybrid Lilacs, size is usually not the basis for price. The price is set according to the quality of bloom and the number of plants available. Four to five years are required to produce a salable Lilac.

Lilac-Planting. Lilacs are best planted in fall, after the leaves begin to drop. Planting can be continued until the ground freezes permanently and bloom can be expected the next spring. Spring planting of Lilacs is satisfactory, but the planting season is shorter, and they seldom bloom before the next year.

The planting process consists of little more than the excavation of a hole 1 to 2 feet in diameter, to the depth indicated by the ground markings of the nursery planting. Pack and spread the first application of ground firmly about the roots with the hands and fill in the hole with a shovel. Then again tamp the ground firmly, so that winter winds will not loosen the stem. Mound to a 2-inch height for drainage, and allow for settling of soil. Do not mix fertilizer with the soil. Keep watered until the ground freezes. Fertilize by top dressing with bone-meal and a fall mulch of straw or leaf-manure after the ground freezes. In spring, work the mulch into the top soil.

Cultivation. Maintain a circle 3 feet in diameter, loosened and free of weeds, around the plant.

Pruning should be done immediately after the blooming period. Winter pruning destroys spring bloom. All the thin, weak wood should be cut out, as well as branches which cross or rub. Over-grown Lilacs can be cut back hard after blooming. They probably will not bloom the following season but a year later the plants will be in better shape than ever.

Lilac Enemies. The Lilacs have comparatively few enemies, but be on the lookout for scales, caterpillars, and borers. The best thing to do when suspicious of trouble is to send us an affected twig with a letter attached to the package. We will furnish the remedy by return mail.

Lilac Use. Use Lilacs for specimens, collection hobby, and enjoyment, screens, hedges, and shrubbery borders; cut-flowers for the table (scrape back 1 inch of bark at the cut end and the blooms will keep longer); fragrance and beauty in the spring garden; pride of ownership and added value to the home-grounds.

Varieties Offered for 1926—Supply Limited

All scarce and choice and not sold on the basis of size, although they range from 2 to 3 feet and are at least four years old. We cannot supply any Lilacs in larger sizes. There is nothing to be gained by waiting for larger sizes. Prices will increase and time will be lost.

BELLE DE NANCY. Double. Brilliant satiny rose, white center. One of the best pinks. Good supply permits lower price. \$2.50.

CHARLES JOLY. Double. A very beautiful, bright crimson with silvery reverse. Large panicles. \$3.

COLBERT. Double. Giant trusses; dark purple-crimson. Midseason. Scarce. \$4.

CONGO. Single. Long spikes; bright and deep red-purple. One of the best dark sorts. \$3.

DEUIL D'EMILE GALLE. Double. Compact trusses, with very double, large flowers; light carmine, buds purple. A striking variety. \$3.

DR. BRETSCHNEIDER. A hybrid novelty between *Syringa villosa* and *S. Henryi*, resembling the former. It bears large, pyramidal panicles 10 inches long, of single, pale lilac-purple flowers. \$4.

DR. MAILLOT. Double. Large flowers and trusses; light lilac. Good supply permits lower price. \$2.50.

DR. NOBBE. Single. Bright lilac. Good supply permits lower price. \$2.50.

ELLEN WILLMOTT. Double. A grand new white, with immense panicles and individual flowers an inch in diameter. Accepted as the best white. Midseason. \$5.

FRAU BERTHA DAMMANN. Single. One of the best pure white single varieties with large trusses of individual flowers of unusual size. \$3.

GEANT DES BATAILLES. Single. Large trusses of medium-sized blue flowers. Good supply permits lower price. \$2.50.

HUGO KOSTER. Single. Early flowering, with large, full, pyramidal bluish violet trusses. Also a good forcing variety. \$3.

JEAN BART. Double. Medium-sized trusses of vinous rose or violet; flowers distinct, with sharp-pointed petals. Good bloom, fragrant. Early. \$3.

JEAN MACE. Double. Broad, compact panicles of irregular flowers, lilac changing to bluish. Very early and very free flowering. \$4.

JEANNE D'ARC. Fine, large-flowered white. We place it next to Ellen Willmott. Creamy white buds. \$5.

JULES SIMON. Double. Very large flowers and trusses; lilac-mauve, passing to pale azure. \$3.

LEON GAMBETTA. Double. Immense trusses; individual flowers very large (nearly an inch in diameter); lilac-rose. A magnificent variety in every way; early flowering. Midseason. \$5.

MARC MICHELI. Double. Beautiful lilac, reverse of petals white. Early midseason. \$3.

MARIE LEGRAYE. Pure white, medium-sized flowers. An excellent variety. Bush of dwarf habit. \$4.

MAXIME CORNU. Double. Light rose-pink flowers, borne in splendid panicles. \$4.

MICHEL BUCHNER. Double. Large; clear lilac. \$2.50.

MME. CASIMER PERIER. Double. Very large; white. Early and beautiful. \$3.50.

MME. LEON SIMON. Double. Large, rosy lilac flowers in fine trusses. \$3.

MONGE. Single. Large; dark purple. Midseason. \$3.

MONT BLANC. Single. A novelty with large, well-branched panicles of enormous pure white flowers, with round lobes. Considered by Mr. Lemoine as the most beautiful of all single white Lilacs. \$4.

PERSICA RUBRA (Red Persian Lilac). A fine old variety of dwarf, bushy habit, with very fragrant reddish purple flowers in loose panicles. One of the most desirable species. Blooms late. \$4.

PRESIDENT CARNOT. Double. Compact trusses, with lilac-colored flowers. \$3.

PRESIDENT GREVY. Double. Very large, handsome, soft blue flowers; very double. There are no true blue Lilacs, just as there are no true red irises, but this is one of the best bluish Lilacs. Panicles on well-established plants are nearly a foot long. \$4.

REAMUR. Single; dark carmine, with satin tone. Trusses almost as wide as they are high. A giant bloom. \$4.

VAUBAN. Double. Tender pinkish mauve. One of the earliest. \$4.

VESTALE. Single. Enormous panicles of large, perfectly shaped, pure white flowers. \$4.

VIVIAND-MOREL. Double. Large, clear bluish lilac flowers. Early midseason. \$5.

WILLIAM ROBINSON. Double. Very large trusses of crimson-pink buds and deep violet-mauve flowers. \$3.

NOTE.—Prices include parcel post delivery. For prepaid express, add 5 per cent to the order total, or ask to have shipment made by express collect.

Some Better Shrubs of Distinct Worth

"To observe, select, propagate, and introduce the best varieties existing among Mr. Farr's choice collection of plant varieties."

In accordance with this well-defined Better Plant Policy, we here present a list of new, scarce, and better shrubs. Obviously, this limited summary does not include all of the varieties that are under observation in our nurseries; therefore it is our intention to send out annually a revised and increasing list of new and better plants. The demand for Farr Specialties has always exceeded the supply. Our regular customers are advised to **place orders** for plants from this section **at once**, for we believe that most of the plants will be sold out by fall.

BOX BARBERRY. A new, dwarf, compact form of the Japanese variety *Berberis Thunbergi*. Planted 6 to 12 inches apart, it forms an attractive low hedge, and is equally effective when allowed to grow informally or trimmed. If planted 4 to 6 inches apart, and kept closely trimmed, it makes a very effective border for formal gardens, and is a satisfactory substitute for the old-fashioned box edging in locations where boxwood is not hardy or does not thrive. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 35 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each.

CALLICARPA purpurea. A graceful, compact, medium-sized shrub from China, with small, refined foliage. In late summer and fall it is covered with small violet berries. A very striking and unusual shrub. Should not be planted north of New York City. Bushy, 1½ to 2-foot plants, \$1 each; 5 or more at 75 cts. each.

DEUTZIA CRENATA MAGNIFICA. A real improvement, and one of Lemoine's best. Immense clusters of extremely large, very double, pure white flowers, well expanded, produced in great profusion. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each; 5 or more at 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 or more at \$1 each.



Deutzia

Deutzia Waterer. A strong grower. Large white flowers, reverse of petals tinted carmine. A very fine variety, and totally different from any other. Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 or more at \$1 each.

Deutzia Wellsi. Beautiful, double white flowers in late May. Makes a fine sturdy shrub of upright growth, 4 to 6 feet high. Much better than the more common varieties. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 or more at \$1 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each; 5 or more at 75 cts. each.

EUONYMUS Bungeana. A bushy, tall-growing shrub, extremely ornamental in the fall when the foliage turns brilliant autumn colors and it is covered with large, four-lobed, pink and orange fruit. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Bushy, 2 to 3-foot plants, \$1.25 each.

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA SPECTABILIS. New. Without doubt the best Forsythia, and we intend to discontinue propagating the other varieties in its favor. Its blooms are much larger and more profuse, and its color a deeper yellow and more intense. Upright habit of growth, 6 to 8 feet high. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each; 5 or more at 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 or more at \$1 each.

PHILADELPHUS, Albatre. This ranks high among Lemoine's introductions. It is extremely floriferous, being similar to Virginal in this respect. The slender branches bear large, full, double, pure white flowers, in dense panicles. Occasionally a few single flowers are produced along with the double ones. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 or more at \$1 each.

Philadelphus, Boule Rose. Grows to medium height and is covered with a great profusion of white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 or more at \$1 each.

Philadelphus, Bouquet Blanc. Tall, erect grower. Flowers double or semi-double, in dense clusters of a dozen or more at the axils of the leaves. A Lemoine introduction of great merit. Strong, 2 to 3-foot plants, \$1.25 each; 5 or more at \$1 each.

Philadelphus, Norma. Lemoine's French Hybrid. One of the newest varieties. Exceptionally large, single, white flowers. Received the Award of Merit of the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Husky, 3 to 4-foot plants, \$1.50 each; 5 or more at \$1.25 each.

Philadelphus, Virginal. The everblooming Mock Orange. This variety bloomed May 30 and was still in bloom October 20. Flowers unusually large (2½ in. across), pure white, semi-double, and slightly fragrant. Without doubt the best of Lemoine's introductions. Strong 1½ to 2-foot plants, \$2 each; 5 or more at \$1.50 each.



Of all the flowering shrubs *Philadelphus Virginal* comes close to holding first place. This picture conveys only a suggestion of the lovely flowers

SOME BETTER SHRUBS OF DISTINCT WORTH.
continued

PRUNUS TRILOBA. Flowering Almond. An extremely showy plant for early spring. In April, before the appearance of the leaves, it is covered with double, light pink flowers which remind one of miniature roses. Especially effective when planted in front of evergreens. Strong, bushy, 2 to 2½-foot plants, \$1.50 each.

ROSA HUGONIS. Hugonis Rose. A bush type of Rose, of graceful habit and very floriferous. The first yellow Rose to bloom in spring. The blooms are single, 1½ inches or more across, and a bright yellow that does not fade. Completely hardy as far north as Winnipeg and very resistant to mildew and black-spot. Extremely popular for shrub planting and attains a height of 6 feet. Fine bushy, 2 to 3-foot plants, \$2 each.

Vines for Porches, Pillars and Banks

Without the drapery of vines, the landscape would lack much of its grace. Vines readily cover rough banks, drape the supports of porch and pergola, give dense shade and fragrant flowers. Use them freely. While this list is not long, it includes varieties that have proved their value under all conditions.

Please note that prices cover Parcel Post charges to your door.

***AKEBIA Quinata.** A graceful vine, with neat, small foliage. Immune to insect pests and useful where a dense screen is not wanted. Climbing habit similar to *Ampelopsis*; good for porch pillars. Violet-brown flowers, with a pleasant cinnamon odor. 2-yr. plants, 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

AMPELOPSIS Quinquifolia (Virginia Creeper; American Ivy). One of the best climbers for covering trees, trellises, arbors, etc. Its fine-lobed, deep green foliage assumes brilliant shades of yellow, crimson, and scarlet in the fall. 2-yr. plants, 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

Ampelopsis Veitchi (Boston Ivy). The most popular climber for covering brick or stone-work, to which it clings tenaciously without support. 2-yr. plants, 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

BIGNONIA Grandiflora (Trumpet Vine). Large flowers of deep orange-red. A useful vine for covering old stumps and rockwork. It will cling to brick or stone-work without support. 3-yr. plants, \$1.50 each.

Bignonia radicans. Handsome, dark red, trumpet-shaped flowers, freely produced. Bignonias attract Hummingbirds. 3-yr. plants, \$1 each.

VINES FOR PORCHES, Pillars, AND BANKS.
continued

★**CLEMATIS paniculata** (Japanese Virgin's Bower). One of the most satisfactory climbing plants. Beautiful, clean foliage; rapid grower, and completely smothered with small, fragrant white flowers in August, followed by attractive silvery white seed-pods. 3-yr. plants, \$1 each; 5 or more at 75 cts. each.

★**LONICERA Halliana** (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). Hardy evergreen foliage; continuous-blooming; flowers white, turning to pale yellow; very fragrant. The best of the Honeysuckles. 2-yr. plants, 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

PUERARIA Thunbergiana (Kudzu Vine). The most rapid-growing vine in cultivation, attaining, after once being established, a height of 50 feet or more in one season. Its foliage is large and furnishes dense shade, and it bears small racemes of rosy purple pea-shaped blossoms toward the close of August. \$1 each; 5 or more at 75 cts. each.

WISTARIA multijuga alba. Stubborn Wistaria can be coaxed into bloom by root-pruning. A pure white variety. 2-yr., field-grown plants, \$1.50 each.

Wistaria multijuga rosea. A rose-colored variety of the above. 2-yr., field-grown plants, \$1.50 each.

Climbing Roses

Among the most popular class of climbing plants are the Climbing Roses. They are useful for quick effects and for permanent plantings. Train them over archways and seats, along the top of stone walls, and use them for turning rocky slopes into masses of living beauty each June.

Hardy Climbing Roses resemble the Hybrid Perpetual Roses in that they bloom during the current year on shoots which arise from the canes of the previous season. In pruning, be careful not to remove all of the old wood or you will have only plenty of leaf- and root-growth and no flowers the following season. Prune in very early spring.

Please note that prices cover Parcel Post charges to your door.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Handsome, large flowers of light, bright crimson, with white eye surrounded by numerous golden yellow stamens. Flowers grow in very large clusters and fade a beautiful shade of light pink. \$1 each.



Climbing Roses are desirable for porches and pergolas

DOROTHY PERKINS. The best-known Climbing Rose on the market. Flowers very double, blush-pink, in large clusters. Very hardy and dependable. \$1 each.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. The perfectly formed flower-buds, similar to the Hybrid Teas in shape, are long and pointed, deep clear pink in color, and open into a flower 4 inches in diameter. The flowers produced on long stems and color changes to light pink when full blown. This variety has the best foliage of any Climbing Rose. \$1 each.

EXCELSA. Similar to the familiar Crimson Rambler, but of much better color and free from the tendency to mildew. Flower brilliant, scarlet-crimson and double. Best of its type and color. \$1 ea.

GARDENIA. Attractive yellow buds, on long stems, turning creamy white when open. One of the best of the yellow climbers. Foliage deep glossy green. Strong grower. The effect in mass is very striking. Vigorous habit and good foliage. \$1 each.

HIAWATHA. Single flowers, in large clusters. Brilliant carmine, white center, and yellow stamens. Foliage glossy green. Valuable for color effect.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. An intense, vivid, scarlet—the brightest and only color of its kind in Roses. Without doubt, the best scarlet climber. Has received the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society. It blooms profusely, having large, flat, semi-double flowers on long stems. It is also very desirable to cut. Hardy and a place should be reserved in every garden for it. \$1.50 each.

SILVER MOON. A lovely Rose both in bud and open form. The flowers are single, creamy white, and produced in small clusters or sprays.

TAUSENSCHON ("Thousand Beauties"). The buds are cherry-pink, changing as they develop to lighter shades and almost white. Strong grower and almost thornless. \$1 each.

(b) IF PAYMENT IS MADE WITHIN THIRTY DAYS, we agree to resupply, F. O. B. our nurseries, at one-half the original price paid, any plants which have failed to establish themselves, from cause other than abuse and neglect, and on which report is made within one year after date of shipment.



Growers of Iris, Peonies, Lilacs, and Hardy Plant Specialties

Street or R. F. D. No. _____

Town or City _____ County _____ State _____

Charge to (Name) _____ Address _____
(If different)

Ship by Parcel Post Prepaid. ☐

Ship by Express ☐ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{For prepaid, add 5\%} \\ \text{to total of order} \end{array} \right.$

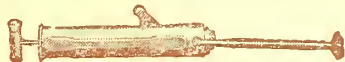
Farr's Prices include Parcel Post charges prepaid. For Express add 5 per cent of the order total.

[illegible]

You may use the balance of this order sheet for questions or special instructions

Kill the Bugs and Keep the Plants Healthy

Niagara Hand-Dust Gun



For garden vines, shrubbery, and perennials. Price \$2, postpaid, including 1 lb. of All-in-One Dust.

A copy of "Instructions for Exterminating Garden Pests" (40-page book) will be sent on receipt of 10 cts. to cover cost of mailing.

Farr Better Labels

are made of aluminum, with the name of the plant permanently stamped on the label. The rod is Number 9 gauge galvanized wire. The little "kink" in the rod prevents turning when pushed in the soil.



Niagara All-in-One Mixture

A balanced formula containing Nicotine, Arsenate of Lead and Sulphur. In this form it provides a fungicide, a poison for leaf-eating insects and a contact poison for sucking insects. It will control aphids, caterpillars, fungous diseases on peonies, poppies, hardy chrysanthemums, roses, lilacs, climbing vines and annuals. The mixture is furnished in powder form and is applied dry, as a dust. No mixing of any kind is required. 1-lb. package 50 cts., 5-lb. package \$2, 25-lb. package \$7.50.

The upper portion of the rod is bent at an angle of about 45 degrees, thus permitting the label to be easily read. These labels will give a correct check on varieties and help you to keep accurate garden records.

SMALL LABELS, one inch wide, with wire standard 1 foot long

Each	
Less than 5 labels.....	\$0 30
5 to 24 labels.....	25
25 to 99 labels.....	20
100 labels or more.....	18

MEDIUM SIZED LABELS, two inches wide, with 2-foot wire standard

Each	
Less than 5 labels.....	\$0 35
5 to 24 labels.....	30
25 to 99 labels.....	25
100 labels or more.....	22

These prices include proper stamping of variety name. Send us the names of your garden pets—we can make up the labels quickly and forward them so that they will be ready in advance of the blooming season.



ROCK GARDEN COLLECTION

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5 Erect Stonecrop - <i>Sedum spectabile</i> @ .22 each | 5 Maiden Pink - <i>Dianthus Deltoideus</i> @ .22 |
| 5 Goldentuft - <i>Alyssum sax. comp.</i> @ .22 | 5 Dwarf Stonecrop - <i>Sedum Stahlii</i> @ .22 |
| 5 Mountain Pink - <i>Phlox subulata</i> @ .22 | 1 Ornamental Grass - <i>Miscanthus</i> @ .22 |
| 5 Plantain Lily - <i>Hosta lancifolia</i> @ .22 | 6 Dwarf Iris - <i>Iris otrovio locea</i> @ .15 |
| 2 Saxifrage - <i>Saxifraga</i> @ .60 | 5 Alum Root - <i>Heuchera white</i> @ .22 |
| 3 Adam's Needle - <i>Yucca fil</i> @ .50 | 5 Spiderwort - <i>Tradescantia</i> @ .22 |
| 5 Houseleek - <i>Sempervivum</i> @ .22 | 3 Snow-in-Summer - <i>Cerastium</i> @ .30 |

Above COLLECTION of 60 plants amounting to \$14.70 will be furnished complete for \$12.50 P.P. Prepaid. Safe arrival guaranteed. Shipment on approval. Two collections - \$22.50
Three collections - \$30.00

Wm. M. Boardman Landscape Architect

